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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Heeds Farmer Problems

German Report Stirs London

Austria Feels the Iron Hand

Roumania Cements the Peace

Europe Sees Strange Meteors

Filene Wants U. S. Unionized

HOW really to help the American farmer becomes an increasing Administration problem. The Mortgage Bankers Association meeting at St. Louis is told the objective of the agricultural program is to lift farmers out of debt. Farm credits is this remedy. At the same time Washington struggles with the question of a livelihood for tenants and "share-croppers" of the South left stranded by the 40 per cent cotton acreage reduction. About 200,000 families will be turned adrift. Rental of from $3 to $11 an acre for letting 15,000,000 acres lie idle next year can be paid only to actual owners and lease-holders—Progress by destruction brings many new problems in its train.

¶ London is exercised over a statement of exorbitant claims to be made by Germany at the Disarmament Conference next week. These would include equality of naval rights with other great powers, right to participate in the naval conference in 1935, right to possess at once all categories of defensive weapons retained by other powers. News of such demands makes the worst possible impression in Downing Street and leads to serious reaction—London is believed to be asking the German Ambassador to warn Berlin to reconsider.

¶ Austria is given a sample pressure by the steel fingers of dictation. The Arbeiter Zeitung, Vienna Socialist daily, is prohibited from public sale for 30 days and the ancient Socialist singing society is silenced. The move is retaliation. To show Chancellor Dollfuss, who slighted them, that they were still a power, the Socialists held an international labor union conference, with uncomplimentary speeches, and a singing convention for political purposes. The Austrians will learn what the Germans have learned—You cannot both yield your liberty and keep it.

¶ Cuba, owing to troubled conditions, all but omits observance of the sixty-fifth anniversary of "Grito de Yara," its battle-cry of freedom. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes first raised the cry to start Cuba's long fight against the tyranny of Spain on Oct. 10, 1868. A "10-years war" ended when de Cespedes was caught and executed by Spanish soldiers. Today his son, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, soft-spoken provisional President for three weeks, is in seclusion in Havana. "Grito de Yara" has been one of Cuba Libre's greatest holidays—But real freedom is needed to make it resound.

¶ Roumania moves to cement friendship with its neighbors. Recently King Carol ratified before the Little Entente Roumania's nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia and Foreign Minister Titulescu now hands this to the Russian representative at Warsaw. Roumania wants Russia's complete recognition of its annexation of Bessarabia. On the country's other side, Titulescu, with Little Entente approval, will visit through the Balkans and Turkey, and wants Poland's adherence to this anti-revisionist policy before he starts—Such moves help fortify against war.

¶ Europe has a remarkable exhibition of "falling stars." During this spectacular display German observatories count 200 meteor showers in 15 minutes. In Portugal the show is brilliant in the interior and thousands of superstitious persons take fright. Dr. Charles P. Olivier, astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania, says the showers were not visible in America. They were unexpected and unidentified—Does the earth encounter space-wandering stones it never met before?

¶ Britain furnishes figures for its restrained but certain optimism in employment matters. During September, instead of the usual seasonal slump in whole number employed, the figures rose 86,000. Total unemployment is now 2,336,000, less by 521,000 than one year ago. The gain runs consistently through coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, leather working, woolen and cotton textiles. Railroads report better traffic, many stocks advance, small autos can hardly meet demand—"Oh, but it's great," sigh countless willing workers, "to have a job again!"

¶ Boston's noted merchant, Edward A. Filene, comes out for blanket unionization of America's workers. In a broadcast address he supports the expressed ambition of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to enroll 25,000,000 male and female workers in the various labor unions. Mr. Filene maintains general unionization would stabilize business. Standard wage scales would be negotiated with employers' organizations and every merchant would know what his own and his competitors' costs are to be. He sees unionization giving the primary of business success—He means equably distributed purchasing power.

Berlin Naval Stand Causes Stir in London

Demand for Planes, Tanks and Submarines Meets British Opposition

Simon Warns Hoesch?

Government Believed to Require Proofs of Reich's Intentions

By Godfrey Lias

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—Equality of naval rights with other great powers and demand to participate in the next naval conference in 1935 are to be pressed by the German delegation when the Disarmament Conference reassembles, Oct. 16, according to an inspired article which will be published here later in the week under the name of a former high office-holder in the German Government.

The article also strongly reiterates Germany's claim to the right to possess, from the moment the disarmament convention comes into force, all the categories of defensive armament—land, sea and air—that are retained by the other powers. Defensive arms are defined by Germany as those which other parties to the convention are unwilling to abolish or destroy, even in the second period of the convention when the cutting down of other countries' armaments to the German level is scheduled to begin.

As at present proposed these include tanks, airplanes and submarines, all of which are forbidden to Germany by the peace treaty.

Colored Troops Issue

A further important item in the German claims is that colored troops in or near Europe—meaning of course, French-African troops—be set off against Germany's semi-military formations, such as the Storm Troopers and the Stahlhelm, which it has been asked to abolish.

It is not too much to say that news that these demands may be put forward at Geneva made the worst possible impression on Downing Street. Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador, who is just back from Berlin, saw Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, at noon, and it is believed that Sir John strongly warned him to advise Wilhelmstrasse to reconsider its views.

The claim for naval equality is regarded as particularly ill-timed from the German viewpoint, and is bound to strengthen the hands of those who are pressing for a close understanding with France and other countries to prevent any rearmament of Germany and even any disarmament among Germany's neighbors.

Situation Changed

Indeed observers here are unable to see how yesterday's decision of the British Cabinet to work for a new political understanding to bring about an improved sense of security between those neighbors and Germany can be proceeded with unless the German claims are considerably revised.

The cabinet view, as explained in Downing street last night, is that there must be no adjournment of the Disarmament Conference unless it really reaches a deadlock. But neither must the forthcoming conversations be allowed to drag on indefinitely.

The situation, the cabinet is understood to feel, has completely changed since Germany was granted last December "the principle of equality in a régime of security."

But in plain English this is interpreted as meaning that the British Government requires proofs of Germany's pacific intention.

New England Acts To Secure Gains of Recovery Program

New England has taken its first step to perpetuate those labor and industrial gains issuing from the National Recovery Act.

New England governors and their representatives, meeting with Gov. Joseph P. Ely at the State House today, voted to follow Massachusetts' lead and appoint immediately a commission to study possibilities of maintaining gains in labor and industrial uniformity throughout the New England states.

This meeting represents the third major move of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Interstate Compacts and is designed to enlist all the states in a drive to have ready a program of action when the NRA is terminated after two years. It is substantially a campaign to avoid sinking again into the undisciplined, competitive industrial scramble which harassed New England before the recovery act.

The Governors at the meeting were: Louis J. Brann of Maine, Stanley Wilson of Vermont, Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Theodore Green of Rhode Island and John G. Winant of New Hampshire. Others present were: Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, representing Connecticut, and Senator Henry Parkman Jr., representing the Massachusetts Legislature.

Roumanian Negotiator Of European Accords

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Nicholas Titulescu

Roumanian Move Denotes Approach To Soviet Russia

Recognition of Annexation of Bessarabia Sought by Bucharest Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 10—The Government's desire to enter into direct contact with Soviet Russia is the explanation given by informed circles here of the brief visit of the Roumanian Foreign Minister Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, now staying in Warsaw.

The supplementary nonaggression pact concluded last June between Roumania and Russia was ratified by King Carol at the recent Little Entente conference at Sinaia and this ratification has now been handed to Russia's representative in Warsaw by Mr Titulescu.

Furthermore, the Roumanian Government and the people would be glad to take advantage of any favorable disposition of the Soviet Government to obtain complete official recognition by Russia of Roumania's annexation of Bessarabia, which already has been indirectly recognized in the new nonaggression pact.

A further sign of readiness to establish friendlier relations is the participation of a Soviet representative in the International Railroad Conference now being held in Bucharest. The Soviet flag is being displayed for the first time in the Roumanian capital among those of other lands and its appearance caused a hostile demonstration by Nationalistic youth.

Mr. Titulescu is about to undertake, with approval of the Little Entente, an extensive diplomatic visit to the Balkans and Turkey, and wishes as far as possible to obtain Poland's adherence to a vigorous antirevisionist policy before he starts.

Recent developments are serving to strengthen the tendency toward preserving the status quo in this part of Europe, and the new friendship pact just concluded between Turkey and Yugoslavia represents appreciable success along this line. Opinion of close observers in this part of the world is that conditions are more stable than at any time since the World War.

Aid Planned For Families In Cotton Belt

Tenant and Share-Cropper Affected by Reduction in Crop Acreage

Federal Aid Studied

Use of Subsistence Homestead Project Considered as Possible Way Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—How to take care of the tenants and "share-croppers" of the South whose means of livelihood will be taken away by the 1934 cotton acreage reduction program is a major problem facing the Government at present.

A special committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is searching for an answer to this problem. Mr. Peter Molyneaux, editor of the Texas Weekly, estimates that about 200,000 families in the South will be turned adrift when the 40 per cent reduction becomes effective. Of these, about 80,000 will be in Texas alone, he believes.

Cotton growers will receive rentals of from $3 to $11 an acre, according to productivity, to let some 15,000,000 acres lie idle next year but the owners of the land or those who hold leases, are the only persons to whom the Government can legally pay benefits.

Easy Adjustments Sought

Tenants generally and "share-croppers" will be at the mercy of the landowner and with acreage to be cut 40 per cent there is every likelihood that the planters will hold out of production land which they would otherwise lease out or share.

The A. A. A. hopes to cause as little social maladjustment as possible in instituting its reduction program. One of the plans under consideration to take care of the ousted tenant ties in with the subsistence homestead project of the Public Works Administration. The use of the idle lands would be turned over to the tenants as homesteads where they could have a horse, a cow and raise enough food for their families.

The legal difficulty which confronts the committee is the fact that although the Government is renting idle lands, the owner still has a "vested interest" in them. He still has the right to say to what use they should be put, and he would not, of course, countenance any plan which would compete with his own crops in any way.

Different Plans Needed

It is generally conceded at the A. A. A. that the problem of taking care of the deposed tenant will have to be handled locally. Relationships between the tenant and owner are so varied that probably no general plan can be satisfactorily instituted. In Texas and Oklahoma, tenants usually lease the land but in other southern states, the tenant gets a certain share of the crop in return for his labor. Approximately one-quarter of plantation tenants are Negroes.

Tenants who have leases are better off than "share-croppers" because the Government can deal directly with them. Moreover, the lessee can also profit by the "parity payment" which will be distributed to producers if the average price during the next season is below the "parity price" for cotton, based on pre-war averages.

Workers Look to Them for Guidance

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P & A

American Federation of Labor Delegates in Washington

William Green, President, Is in the Front Line With a Paper in His Hand, and at His Left Is Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation. Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowen, Delegates From England, Are on Mr. Green's Right.

Jury Disclosures Point to Reforms In Massachusetts

Recasting of State Plan of Selecting Veniremen Appears Probable

Recasting of the Massachusetts jury system to provide for more intelligent selection of jurors seems to be the bread that state legislators are preparing to cast on the muddy waters of alleged court corruption.

Impelled by recent disclosures of "bribed" jurors, the special legislative committee appointed to study court practices is redoubling its efforts to build up a bulwark of defense against the continuation of this type of law violation.

That Massachusetts has been a listless "fisherman" of jurors is held responsible for the poor catch it has been getting. To strengthen the system of selecting jurors is held to be the one immediate move toward halting jury corruption at its source.

Jury of Honest Men

Justice will not cringe if the jury stands are filled with honest men of which there are plenty to choose from, according to Prof. Frank L. Simpson of the Boston University Law School and a leader in the legislative investigation.

Other proposals aiming to guard against jury corruption, such as forcing jurors to testify in court relative to their jury service, were described by Professor Simpson as palliatives. They close the door after the horse is out, he added.

"We want to prevent jury fixing, not to punish the victims after the deed is done," he declared.

The question of constitutionality arising in connection with the state's right to bar citizens from jury service was dissipated by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner today.

"The state has the right to set up as high standards as it wishes to assure the people of the Commonwealth that justice will be administered," he explained.

Statute Open to Abuse

Those who select the jurors now proceed on the law which says any voter may be assigned to jury duty who is deemed capable of sound judgment, is of good character and has no criminal record. Present practice reveals that this statute is open to popular abuse.

Having served once, the juror is not again eligible for two years. Investigators have not yet satisfied themselves as to why so many jurors, as it is claimed, are serving continually or every other year.

Music Speeds Work On English Beet Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buckingham, Eng.

AN ORGAN grinder has helped Mr. A. E. Bryant of Preston Bisset to harvest his sugar beet crop. Mr. Bryant had discovered that music hath charms. He noticed with what a swing a gang of road men seemed to work while the organ man ground out his cheerful tunes. So he employed the organ grinder to play while his 15 hands undertook his harvest.

Nation's Pay Roll Showed Big Gains Before NRA Codes

Steel Gained 44 P. C. in Year, Textile Industries Picked Up 41 P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Wage increases in the United States for the month ending July 15 outnumbered decreases at a ratio of eight to one, and for the second successive month pay-roll gains exceeded losses, according to a report in the current number of "Facts for Workers," monthly review published by the Labor Bureau.

Six hundred and thirty manufacturing plants in 69 industries reported increases in wage rates for the month ending July 15 which averaged 10.7 per cent.

In nonmanufacturing industries, there were increases and decreases in 10 of the 13 industries surveyed. Advances ranged from 3 per cent in hotels to 14.8 per cent in metalliferous mining and canning and preserving.

Iron and steel and machinery were the two manufacturing industries to show the most pronounced advances for the month. Over the 12-month period, iron and steel made the most conspicuous gain—44 per cent—with textiles a close second, showing a pick-up of 41 per cent.

Calling attention to the fact that the wage change data referred to were tabulated before any of the National Recovery Administration's codes went into effect, the report cites figures released by the United States bureau of labor statistics, following adoption of the codes, which show advances in weekly or hourly rates averaging 24.3 per cent and affecting more than 1,000,000 employees.

A. F. of L. Resists Further Inroads On Public School

Is a Personal Blow, Green Says—Publishers' Child Labor Stand Condemned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Organized labor looks with the deepest concern on the "devastating retrenchments" made in educational programs all over the United States and will resist to the uttermost the "breakdown of the American free public school system," according to a resolution passed at the convention of the A. F. of L. today.

At the same time, the labor convention renewed its support in the fight against child labor, and assailed the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for its alleged opposition to the child labor amendment because of the desire to continue employment of newsboys.

With action taken on these two matters of social welfare, the convention for the first time plunged into a jurisdictional dispute involving the fundamental and rival claims of craft versus industrial trade unionism. Although the controversy that was brought forward today was not of major importance of itself, involving the trade union jurisdiction over workers in the revived brewery trade, the issue involved goes to the heart of proposals for reorganizing the whole trade union movement in America.

Sees Blow at Labor

Organized labor sees in the retrenchments in school curricula a blow aimed at itself, according to Miss Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers, a trade union affiliated with the federation.

The free public school system has hitherto been the basis of democracy, she declared, and this is threatened by continuing economies. The chances of a good education are coming to be based not on worth, but on money, she charged.

The prospect of even greater retrenchments next year was disclosed. In the 1933-34 school year, school time will be shortened still further in 31 states; state aid to local communities will be cut in 19 states; current expenditures will be reduced further in 17 states; teachers will be decreased in 19 states, and salaries will be cut further in 24 states. She deplored the abolition of kindergartens in many cities and similar curtailments.

As to the pending child labor amendment, Mr. William Green, head of the federation, voiced the full support of the entire labor movement, following the charge against the newspaper publishers by

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War Debt Plan Limits Funds To Principal

Interest Already Paid by Powers to Be Credited to Original Loans

British Case Cited

Possibility of a Compromise Rests First With Roosevelt, Then With Congress

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — Why not have Britain and the other war debtors repay the United States exactly what they borrowed giving them credit upon the principal for all that they have thus far paid for both interest and principal?

That is the new approach to the war debts issue which is dominating discussion in informed circles here today as the British and American negotiators held their first real business meeting. Previous contacts—two in number—since Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British delegate, arrived here have been connned to bows and flourishes.

But at 11 o'clock today at the Treasury, the British special envoy, accompanied by the Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and a financial counselor, Mr. T. K. Bewley, met with Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Mr. D. W. Bell, treasury commissioner of accounts, and Mr. Frederick Livesey, economic adviser lent from the State Department. They plunged into an exposition of the British case.

Congress Must Decide

The new approach to debt revision, which would strike from the accounts all interest charges, credits the British Government all the $2,017,000,000 it has already paid toward the original obligation of $4,277,000,000, and leaves an outstanding balance of only $2,260,000,000. This is still considerably more than anyone has yet suggested the British are prepared to shoulder. The highest offer with which they have been credited by most sanguine observers is $1,000,000,000. But the second billion may possibly be handled by some of the diverse "methods of payment," which have been referred to by President Roosevelt.

All possibility of any debt compromise rests first with the American Executive, and then with Congress. No plan that he will not fully sponsor has any chance of passing on Capitol Hill. Even if he strongly backed a plan, it would require great persuasion, executive dominance, and a wave of feeling throughout the country to budge Congress's disinclination to make the least deviation.

But the approach to the debt through its mountainous interest charges is being quietly canvassed here. The continually heaping burden of interest is snowing Britain and other debtors under a load of new debt. For instance, on Dec. 15, Great Britain will owe the United States $4,674,000,000 which is $84,000,000 more than when the debt was funded over a decade ago! Although London has sent to the United States more than $2,000,000,000 in war debt payments, it still owes more than the original actual sum borrowed, and more than the sum funded in 1923! The frog, as one commentator said, is falling deeper into the well.

France Has Paid $486,075,891

The same situation applies to the other debtors, although they have not made so many payments to be credited to their new accounts. The original net principal borrowed by France was $3,340,516,000. It has paid back $486,075,891. All borrowers received a total of $9,862,317,000. They have paid back over a quarter of this total—upwards of $2,700,000,000.

But these totals were very largely for past interest. If they are changed from the interest to the principal column they leave the war debts argument in a much more hopeful state. There is an opportunity for negotiations; the gap has already been narrowed by a good half. And there always remains the possibility of taking payment in hitherto unexplored ways, or of postponing payment until the return of balanced budgets in the debtor states.

Grounds for thinking that debts revision may come about through a cut in interest is to be found in the fragmentary statements of President Roosevelt on the subject, though he has been careful to avoid any commitment.

Statements by Roosevelt

In his "Looking Forward," for instance, the President makes this significant statement: "What was loaned by our people through their Government must be repaid by foreign governments to our people." But he makes no mention of interest—only "What was loaned." Those are words to ponder.

And, interpreting his party's platform, the President said last year, "The war debts will not be a problem—we shall not have to cancel them—if we are realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from rehabilitation of trade. . . . Our policy declares for payment, but at the same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of trade which will open the way for payment."

But trades has not yet been resumed; tariffs not yet lowered. Following his own logic, Mr. Roosevelt would seem obligated to defer asking for debt payments until the means for payment are provided. He

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

'Five Little Peppers' Play Again For Children in Wayside House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 10—Children in the parlor, and children in the hall; children at the little desk, their rosy lips wide open, laboriously signing their names in the visitors' book; little girls with curly mops, and Dutch bobs, and shiny, fat piktails; little boys with clean shoes and pocket-handkerchiefs. The Wayside House gave a party the other afternoon.

Never had the little house felt so gay since the Alcott children played "Pilgrim's Progress" on the stairs, with pillows on their backs for "sins and sorrows." Never had there been such round-eyed, solemn attention since Nathaniel Hawthorne's children gathered in the little red library, to listen to their father reading "Ivanhoe" or "Kenilworth." The Five Little Peppers were there. Of course you could not see them, but it was really their party, and they were all in the old reception room where Margaret Sidney (Mrs. Daniel Lothrop) wrote so many delightful stories about them.

"This is her writing desk," Miss Lothrop told her young visitors, "and you may all sit down in turn in her favorite rocking chair. I can see Mother now, in front of the fire, smiling to herself and telling us she was thinking of the Peppers. When people asked her what family they were, she would always say they were imaginary; and when they said, 'Why did you make them do this?' or 'Why did you make them do that?' she would open her blue eyes and say, 'But I didn't make them do anything. They just did whatever they wanted, and then came and told me about it.' This part of the house was built before 1716, and the British troops went marching by, beating their drums, in 1775."

It takes a long time to sign your name, even if your mother does help you with the loops, when you have to, but when you do it with pen and ink, using the stand which belonged to Hawthorne, then you have to be extra careful.

A hundred and twenty-five at least. How little noise they made, for there were so many interesting things to look at and such jolly things to do. There were the first books ever published about the Pepper family, with original drawings of Polly and Ben, and Davey and Joel, and Phronsie. There was the chair of Ephraim Bull; the dining table of the Hawthornes, the wheatsheaf pudding mold in which Mrs. Hawthorne cooked a gift for Mrs. Alcott when Louisia went off to the Civil War.

There was the special guest room which had been Mr. Hawthorne's room before the Lothrops lived there, for the Hawthornes bought the house from Bronson Alcott. How the children laughed when they heard that John Fiske of Harvard University, who had come to pay a visit, was too stout to squeeze himself through the narrow doorway, and Mrs. Lothrop had to prepare another room for him.

There was Hawthorne's path out on the hillside, behind the house, leading to his "Mount of Vision," where, between two pines, he sat and thought his tales out; then crept up into his tower to put them onto paper. What fun it was climbing up those steep and narrow stairs, past the mysterious cupboard where the unfinished manuscript of the Dolliver Romance had been discovered, and standing at the high desk where Mr. Hawthorne stood to do his writing.

There was no stairway at all when he first used the tower. The ladder by which he climbed he would haul up after him, so that no one could follow. Mrs. Hawthorne would tell him when callers came, and then wait to hear the click of the ladder. If she heard it not, then

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Things Present

A writer insists that nothing worth while in the way of economic readjustment can now be realized "without a spiritual regeneration which will rescue humanity from misery." The first editorial today is developed around this thesis.

The old-fashioned garden hedge is coming back. Read the article on the Home Building and Gardening page, and be prepared.

Have you ever considered the possibilities of encouraging children to "unlock themselves" in the reading of a good book? See the article on the Progress in Education page.

If you like animals, read "Ahmeek, the Beaver, at Home," on the Home Forum page.

Another Letter Puzzle appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The World Court Month by Month, a résumé of the affairs of this noted international tribunal, appears on the eleventh of each month. Look for it tomorrow.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with the most illustrious of squirrels, Mr. Scroggins, and another Typ-O-Graph.

Music Helps Untutored Fingers In Typing and Shorthand Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Said one student in the local Y. M. C. A. Business School to another, "I've passed from 'Lazy Bones' to 'Stars and Stripes Forever!'"

"Oh, that's nothing," replied the other, "I'm 'way up to 'El Capitan.'"

No, music has not been added to the curricula of this commercial school, but music has been engaged to teach. Strains of Clayton's "Grand March" or the sweet waltz rhythm of "I Love You Truly" may be heard during any school hour in the halls of the city's central Y. M. C. A. Miss L. Henry, head of its shorthand and typing department, requires all shorthand and typewriting exercises to be given with the accompaniment of some pleasing phonograph record. For shorthand, it must be a waltz tune. For typing, a march.

The rhythm of the music, according to Miss Henry, removes the tendency toward jerkiness in both types of writing which, she points out, is a serious problem with beginners. It is quite effective in displacing fear and giving a very pleasant atmosphere to the classroom, she states. She has evidence in the increased speed with which her students now grasp these subjects to prove that the swing of the tunes gets them into a more rapid pace much earlier in their training while not sacrificing accuracy.

Although Miss Henry has heard of instances where music has been used in typing classes, she believes that this is the first case of its use with shorthand teaching. Miss Henry has also introduced the coordination of the teaching of shorthand concurrently with typewriting so that students are learning typewriting while transcribing from shorthand notes.

"Why not let joy be introduced into the work of learning," stated Miss Henry when explaining her system, "and in fact into all work. If I was in charge of a large office of stenographers I would apply the same method."

A. F. of L. Resists Further Inroads On Public School

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. William R. Trotter, of the Typographical Union. Mr. Trotter interpreted declarations by the publishers as indicating a determination to continue the industry, "as the only one in the country basing its profits on the labor of children." Mr. Green pointed out that 10 states so far this year have ratified the amendment.

For Craft Unions

The dispute over craft versus industrial unionism came to a head as the first real controversy to break through the superficial calmness surrounding this—the biggest United States labor convention of all time. The brewers' union wants to revive its past strength as an industrial group embracing all workers surrounding the brewing trade—engineers, teamsters, oilers, mechanics and all others. This is the form which the union took for 40 years before prohibition. It follows the pattern of the United Mine Workers, the biggest industrial union in the country.

Counter to this program is the determination of the craft unions to annex certain of the erstwhile Brewery Union's workers. The International Teamsters' Union, for example, wants the teamsters; the firemen's brotherhood wants the firemen, and so on. The dispute has been smoldering for months, and was turned over to the A. F. of L. Committee on Adjustment. The committee brought in its report today. It supported the craft union idea throughout, and apportioned the sections of the old-time brewery workers to three different craft unions.

This recommendation runs counter to the intellectuals of the labor movement who declare that industrial unionization is needed if the labor movement is to make headway. The decision at once precipitated a row which threatened to become bitter.

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London

THE jobless in England now have their own free "news sheet." It is printed once a month by the National Council of Social Service and can be read at the council's centers and jobless men's clubs.

The object of the paper, which has only one page, is to exchange practicable ideas throughout the ranks of the unemployed. Readers are told of new means of self-employment, how their jobless friends are faring in other towns, and of schemes for making such articles as shoes. Advice also is given as to legal matters in relation to obtaining jobless benefit.

It is estimated that the small but no less enterprising journal has at least 60,000 readers.

Bedford Canteen Profits Bring Contract Break

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10—Profiteering at the expense of disabled war veterans was nipped in the bud this morning at the Veterans Hospital here when Dr. Winthrop Ames, director, canceled the contract with Mr. Newman Rothenberg. The latter was given canteen concessions among the veterans with the understanding that the profits should not amount to more than 10 per cent.

Examination of canteen books showed profits of more than 25 per cent during the past year or approximately $5000. The action by Dr. Ames was taken following complaints by veterans of irregularities in monetary matters. A special investigator is expected to arrive from Washington on Thursday to look into the short cuts taken by those disbursing money and handling supplies.

Police Radio System For Brookline Urged As Need of Times

Brookline is going to have police radio facilities, if Mr. Philip G. Bowker, selectman, has his way about it.

Yesterday he declared that "to delay any longer the installation of a short-wave police radio and bank telegraph system in Brookline is directly to assist the criminal. The recent $25,000 bank holdup at the Washington Square branch of the Brookline Trust Company shows beyond question the ridiculous inadequacy of present police methods to cope with organized crime."

Mr. Bowker's recommendation was referred by the board of selectmen to the committee on police and to Chief H. Allen Rutherford. It provided for the radio system, three additional automobiles to carry it out and a bank alarm signal "hook-up" by which banks would be connected by direct wire to the police headquarters.

The Board of Selectmen yesterday approved a recommendation for installation of traffic signals along Beacon Street near Summit Avenue. The system was recommended by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. It calls for a push-button device by which pedestrians can stop the flow of traffic. This marks a victory for Corey Hill residents, who have been seeking a traffic light system in the neighborhood for some time.

Five Little Peppers Play at 'Wayside'

(Continued from Page 1)

she knew that he was not going to come down.

When the ice cream had all disappeared from the veranda, the children were taken down the lane, to the Orchard House where the "Little Women" lived, where Jo did her scribbling, and Amy painted pictures. Mrs. Frederick Alcott Pratt told them how very much Miss Louisa loved her family, and, of course, Mrs. Pratt ought to know, for her husband was "Meg's" son.

The treat was arranged by Mrs. Everett O. Fisk and other members of the Boston University Women's Council, for the children who are planning to attend the performance of "The Five Little Peppers," on Nov. 4, at the Repertory Theater.

Announcement has been made that the council's third season of plays for children will consist of six plays, performed by the Children's Theater Company of New York, under the direction of Clare Tree Major. Among them are the ever-popular "Cinderella" and "Rip Van Winkle."

There is danger of the historic "Wayside" being closed to the public unless some organization can be found to take it over during the next two years, for Miss Lothrop may find it necessary to dispose of this famous literary landmark to private ownership.

Boston Bazaar to Show Labrador Handicrafts

Strange products of the Labrador coast are to be seen in Boston. The last two days in October there will be a Labrador bazaar in the arcade of the Park Square Building. "Huskie" puppies and Labrador "mug-ups" will be there to be seen and sampled. "Mug-up" means tea, sweetened with molasses and served with crackers.

The New England Grenfell Association will illustrate at the bazaar, which is under its auspices, the sort of work the Grenfell missions are doing. Labrador handicrafts will be on sale. There will be displays of how the women "on the coast" preserve food for the long subarctic winter.

Daladier Ministry Staked on Budget

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—The balanced budget of Premier Edouard Daladier, upon which he stakes the Ministry's existence, was whipped into shape today at a long Cabinet session.

The final touches will be given to the budget and the Premier's deflation plan Thursday prior to sending them to the Parliament when it reassembles Oct. 17. Details were kept secret, but vigorous measures were promised against high prices and widespread tax frauds.

Budget for 1934 calls for expenditures of 50,442,952,000 francs (approximately $3,000,000,000), representing a decrease of 43,758,000 francs (about $2,600,000) from the final figures for 1933.

Safety by Coöperation Urged in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10—Cooperation of automobile drivers to make New Hampshire highways safer was urged yesterday by Mr. John F. Griffin, state commissioner of motor vehicles. With motor accident fatalities totaling 28 more than at a corresponding date in 1932, Mr. Griffin said there is an indication that operators are not giving proper attention to their driving.

"Due to darkness spreading so much earlier and at a time of day when traffic is heavy, keep to the right of the road, use reasonable speed and give some thought to the operation of cars at intersections are imperative words of caution that should be heeded," he said, "not only for the personal safety of the drivers but for the public at large."

Connecticut Justice Seeks to Save Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—More lenient treatment of home owners involved in foreclosure actions is asked by Mr. William M. Maltbie, chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in an unprecedented appeal to state courts.

His letter to all judges of the State requests that until the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has had a chance to relieve those in debt, law days be set far enough ahead so that home owners can secure loans or else the debt finding be rendered and final action on foreclosures postponed. Chief Justice Maltbie's action has the approval of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

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'See the Point?'

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

War Debt Plan Wipes Out Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

has to be "realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible."

Since American economic policy swung toward nationalism, with an unscalable tariff barrier, and no emphasis placed upon foreign trade, possibility of debt-payment has been lessened, and the President inevitably recognizes this fact.

In taking this line, Mr. Roosevelt simply follows the logic laid down by President Coolidge's administration when it established the doctrine of "capacity to pay."

Commission's Recommendations

The Debt Funding Commission, with Mr. Andrew Mellon, Mr. Herbert Hoover, and leading Congressmen sitting upon it, declared:

"While the integrity of international obligations must be maintained, it is axiomatic that no action can be required to pay to another government sums in excess of its capacity to pay. . . . Nor does the principle of capacity to pay require the foreign debtor to pay to the full limit of his present or future capacity.

"It must be permitted to preserve and improve its economic position, to bring its budget into balance and place its finances and currency on a sound basis, and to maintain, and if possible to improve the standard of living of its citizens. No settlement which is oppressive and retards the recovery and development of the foreign debtor is to the best interest of the United States or of Europe."

These axioms are even truer today than in 1923, it is considered in objective circles here. They should be applied—and presumably they are among the guiding lines utilized by the Administration.

A combination of the following items would seem to bridge the debts gulf:

(1) Payment of only what the borrowers actually received;

(2) Credit for what they have already paid;

(3) Acceptance in such form as borrowers can present, i. e., in Mr. Roosevelt's "rehabilitation of trade";

(4) Postponement, in accordance with the "capacity-to-pay" doctrine of payments until better times return.

Such a program, at any rate, lies halfway between the extreme programs of full collection in congressional circles and full cancellation in debtor circles.

New Crop of Leaders Developed by NRA

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—New leaders of American business are emerging out of the depression, Mr. Leonard Dreyfuss, president of the United Advertising Corporation of New York, told the twelfth annual New Jersey Newspaper Institute at Rutgers University yesterday.

"None of us can deny," Mr. Dreyfuss said, "that in the short space of four months the country has rebounded under the NRA from a deplorable condition of fear and uncertainty to a state where people are turning to work, looking hopefully to tomorrow. The American business man is learning many lessons from the NRA, chief among which is that competitors have their place in the sun, and that competing firms can deal firmly with each other and their trade, and still make adequate profits."

Adams Named Head Of Harvard Alumni

Election of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, formerly Secretary of the Navy, as president of the Harvard Alumni Association was announced at University Hall today. Mr. Adams resigned the treasureship of Harvard University in 1928 to become Secretary of the Navy in President Herbert Hoover's cabinet.

The new vice-presidents are: Dr. Eugene H. Pool '95, Professor of Surgery at Columbia University and Mr. Samuel A. Welldon '04 of New York City, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York.

Chile Frees Gasoline

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 10 (By U. P.)—Free sale of gasoline without any rationing was decreed by the Government recently. The present high prices will not be reduced, however. In its general effort to curb expensive imports and prevent the flow of capital from the country, Chile has restricted gasoline, taxed it heavily and made it obligatory to mix domestic alcohol with it before use.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Taxi to Polls

The few hundred members of the Independent Taxi Owners Association are prepared to lend their machines to help Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate for mayor of Boston.

* * *

As they indorsed him in Dorchester last night, these independents remembered the manner in which the Senator had carried their cause to Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, then governor of Massachusetts, when taxi corporations were crowding them to the curbstones.

* * *

"Machines" and Machinations

And this discussion of machines and mayors invokes an image. It is the image of a derelict automobile of the 1915 vintage hired by one candidate to spread election ballyhoo. It shivered and it shook, it rattled and wheezed; it had brass uprights that kept the top affixed to the bottom, it was bedizened with brass gadgets and fixtures—all in all it looked like a prehistoric relic of the early machine age.

So many people wondered if this automobile were a symbol of the political machine supporting it that the aged wreck was scuttled.

* * *

Picking a Winner

Mayor James Curley of Boston has maintained his political silence on his mayoralty preference. He has said he would wait until the Good Government Association submitted its indorsement before jumping. He did not say which way he would jump even then.

* * *

Beacon Hill to Capitol Hill?

This is the day when political prognosticators are chalking up their averages. As in the case of the "moving finger" of Mr. O. Khayyám, these prognosticators having writ find that neither their piety nor wit can cancel out Half a line of it.

* * *

Nevertheless, they go merrily on and their latest venture despite "their own country" is to foresee former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts in an eventual national rôle, possibly presidential nominee, should he be elected Governor in 1934. His liberal Republicanism, his hostility to the Lodge-Saltonstall type of candidate may, it is believed, prove an asset to him. It even hints at a potential revolt in Massachusetts Republicanism.

* * *

Won't Join Unemployed

The man who made so many jobs for others will be out of work after Jan. 1. But Mayor James M. Curley will not go to an employment agency. Neither will he apply for the job of police commissioner, although it is said he has had a secret pining for the job ever since his car was tagged on School Street.

* * *

What he will do during the long, cold winter ahead is not yet certain even to the Mayor. But rest easy. A rumor is current that the Democrats will present him with a donkey for Christmas. His next political journey is, they say, up to the State House and the Governor's chair.

Civilization Is Held Result of Progress Among All Peoples

The growth of civilization cannot be connected directly with the development of any one nation, according to Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, of London University, who spoke last night in Huntington Hall to the Lowell Institute group attending his lecture series on "The Births and Growths of Civilizations."

The division of humanity into nations is merely temporary and artificial, he pointed out, and it has seemed more likely that progress might be associated more closely with one dominant race. But although the larger racial divisions and their migrations all over the world have been the subject of much careful observation and study, the growth of civilization cannot properly be associated with any single race, he said. Neither can the theory of environment account entirely for any progress that has been made, although this was firmly believed by the ancient Greeks in their observation of the Egyptian and other civilizations with which they came in contact.

In the opinion of the lecturer, civilization has grown as a result always of the fusion of several races, usually accompanied by a changing environment.

In speaking of the various claims of racial superiority, Professor Toynbee noted that the first proponents of the superiority of the Nordic race, a theory now made a feature of Hitlerism, were French aristocrats who argued along this line at the conclusion of the French Revolution.

Texas Defeats Amendment

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Texas Senate yesterday refused to ratify the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Senate defeated the ratification resolution, 16 to 9 with one pair, after the House had adopted it.

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Because smart woolens are sweeping every occasion before them this season, we have given almost twice as much space to those costumes that are classed, more or less loosely, under the "Sports" heading! In the new department you'll find one piece boucle dresses as well as new boucle suits . . simple stunning woolen dresses, perhaps a jersey weave striped in fuzzy angora . . perhaps a three-toned check! And in the Suit Department you'll find the grandest tweed Suits!—*Fourth Floor.*

Dutchman Seeks Full Dishonor For Reichstag Fire

Dimitroff Is Reprimanded; Witnesses Differ in Their Testimony

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Marinus van der Lubbe, young Dutch brickmason, again confessed today that he set the Reichstag building on fire last winter, working without assistance.

The first day of the resumed hearing, held in the main committee room of the Parliament building after sessions in the Supreme Court at Leipzig, came to a tense climax with this admission.

The presiding judge, Wilhelm Buenger, after examining three witnesses, told Van der Lubbe to stand.

"Again, I ask you," the judge said, "to tell us loudly and unequivocally: Did you set fire to the Reichstag alone?"

After a long silence the Dutchman, with his head bent low, replied almost inaudibly:

"Yes."

Georgi Dimitroff, another of the five defendants, in an impassioned voice, broke in "Impossible."

To which Buenger retorted, "I withdraw your speaking privilege."

Again the presiding justice asked Van der Lubbe solemnly:

"Van der Lubbe, did anybody prepare the fire or help you prepare it?"

The defendant paused a long time and then finally softly said: "That I cannot tell you."

As the Dutchman went to his seat, Dimitroff observed, "Misused tool of others."

Dimitroff, the former leader of the Bulgarian Communists, clashed with Buenger earlier in the session by demanding to know whether the protocol of the preliminary hearings of the witnesses heard today, as read by the court, was the same as originally signed.

"I wont admit such low aspersions on German justice," Judge Buenger exclaimed.

A typesetter, Herr Werner Thaler, testified today at the resumption of the Reichstag fire trial that he saw two persons enter a broken window in the Parliament Building on the night of the blaze and that later he saw two lighted torches.

The typesetter's testimony was diametrically opposite that of Hans Floeter, a university student, who said he saw an unidentified person smash a window and carry in some sort of firebrand. Floeter said, "I saw no second person nor even a shadow thereof." Thaler testified there was no light visible when the two persons crawled in the window.

The trail resumed here in the main committee room of the Reichstag after sessions before the Supreme Court at Leipzig. Large forces of policemen patrolled the vicinity as the five defendants were brought to court.

More than 100 witnesses will be heard during this phase of the trial, during which every detail will be examined on the spot, and which may take another fortnight.

Parliamentary Law...

Mary Augusta MacLeod will teach classes in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and other cities.

Fee $10 for 12 1½-hour lessons. Arrangements may be made for special groups to meet in clubs and private homes without extra charge. Classes forming now.

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Your grocer or fruit dealer will be glad to give you Eatmor Cranberry recipe cards which contain many other interesting recipes for Eatmor Cranberries.

Eatmor Cranberries

Growth of Early Christianity Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Archæological discoveries which disclose the first material evidence of the progress of Christianity in Italy prior to the tenth century were announced here Oct. 5 on the return of Dr. Jotham Johnson, director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum expedition, which has been carrying on excavations at Minturno, Italy.

The most important of the discoveries consists of a bronze tablet of the sixth century which bears the Christian symbol of three small crosses, as well as a collection of pottery fragments which substantiates the history of Saracen aggression of the eighth and ninth centuries. The tablet was discovered on the site of a Roman theater in Minturno, on the Appian Way about 100 miles from Rome and 50 miles east of Naples.

Beginning its work at Minturno in the fall of 1931, the anniversity museum expedition is the first non-Italian expedition that has been given permission to make excavations in Italy within recent years.

Relief Cases Drop 14 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A decrease of 14 per cent in the number of North Carolina families receiving relief during August as compared with July was revealed by Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, state director of federal relief. The number of families aided in August was 56,680 as compared with 66,025 during July, the report showed. It was the smallest number on the federal relief rolls in this State since the Government first made the funds available in October, 1932.

Where the Tide Rushes In With a Roar

All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

The Tide at Eastport, Maine

Top Left—High Tide at a Wharf in Eastport. Upper Right—Low Water at the Same Wharf in Eastport. Left Center—Dexter P. Cooper, Engineer of Project. Map Is Self-Explanatory of the Scheme for Entrapping the Tidal Waters for Purposes of Hydro-electric Generation of Power.

Hope Is Revived in Eastport For Harnessing Fundy Tides

Originator of Project Seeks $60,000,000 Federal Funds Under Public Works Program for Tidal Hydroelectric Plant

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 9—Hopes of harnessing the stupendous tidal energy of this rugged coastal region through a vast hydroelectric power development are again soaring over the depths of its teeming tides.

After a lapse of several years, people in the easternmost city of the United States are keyed up over the possibilities of obtaining federal aid for the projected Cooper Dam that would set 8000 men at work to corral a part of the potential millions of horsepower that race unbridled in the unceasing ebb and flow of the world's greatest tide.

Inhabitants of Eastport, hard hit by the slump in their once-flourishing fisheries, again look significantly to the sea—to the surging tides of the Bay of Fundy and adjacent waters—for a lasting economic recovery.

Notes for $60,000,000

While Eastport envisages a harvest from the floodgates of impounded coastal waters instead of from tattered nets and herring weirs, Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, the engineering genius who conceived this prodigious plan, is in Washington seeking to convince the Administration that the nationwide advantages to be derived from the project merit an appropriation of $60,000,000 from the federal public works fund.

About 10 years ago, Mr. Cooper came to Eastport for a brief vacation and remained to ponder the possibilities impressed upon him by the monotonous ebbing and flowing of the Fundy tide that has a maximum range of 27 feet at the wharves along busy little Front Street in Eastport.

Perhaps two things inspired Mr. Cooper. Behind him was the experience gained in assisting his brother Mr. Hugh L. Cooper, in constructing the colossal power plant at Muscle Shoals. Before him was a new world to conquer—a world of wasted tidal energy that has defied the inventive genius of men to shackle until recent times.

But how can men tame the tides?—especially the greatest tide in the world that rises 50 feet in certain places as it surges upon granite headlands and steep inlets; up the Bay of Fundy and its neighboring waterways, Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays, Minas Basin and Digby Gut, 200 teeming miles from Grand Manan to Folly Point!

That was the question that challenged the engineering ability of Eastport's summer visitor nearly 10 years ago. Mr. Cooper ascended the hill that crowns this island city. Eastport is proud of its hilltop view of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Mr. Cooper found something more significant than a picture atop Eastport's rocky hill. What he found was the key to the problem of how to capture those wild white horses that ride the crests of the region's rushing tides. The answer was—trap the water. The view from the summit convinced him that the islands and bays abounding in Passamaquoddy Bay afford natural means.

The engineer went to work on plans for the project. The area was surveyed at a cost of nearly $500,000. Final plans were submitted to the Federal Power Commission. The War Department approved them without reservation.

Then Came Depression

Prospects appeared bright for the Cooper Dam. Then an ebb tide of depression set in and the project stalled. Mr. Cooper went over to Russia to supervise the construction of the Dnieprostroy Dam started by his brother Hugh. People in Eastport went back to their herring weirs and their struggling canneries. Out on the Atlantic Highway where the Eastport road forks away from the road to Calais and the international boundary, the paint on the billboard that proclaims the potential wonders of the Cooper Dam began to fade and peel.

Down on Pleasant Point, Indians on the reservation knowingly shook their heads. Apparently the remnants of the Passamaquoddy Bay tribe that taught white settlers how to catch herrings in a brush weir were correct from the start. The white man had awakened from another wild dream.

But Eastport is astir again. A rainbow in the form of the Federal Government's $3,300,000,000 public works fund for national reconstruction projects has sent hopes soaring. Not only Eastport but the whole of Maine appears to be behind the tidal power project. Gov. Louis J. Brann has lent his voice to the appeal for federal aid in this $60,000,000 piece of productive public works designed to produce a steady output of 300,000 horsepower.

Details All In Hand

The engineering details of the project have long since been worked out. The plan entails the damming of tidewater at two points to form two vast pools with gates to regulate the essential "head" diverted into turbines at the power house, and locks to permit navigation upon the impounded waters.

Starting at Denbow Neck on the western side of Cobscook Bay, the larger dam would extend eastward midway between Birch Point and Seward Neck, approximately four miles to a power house 1280 feet long on Mathews Island.

Dams and filling gates would be constructed at two points separating Passamaquoddy Bay from Cobscook to provide a tidal inlet for the upper basin. A shorter dam joining Lubec with Eastport at Estey's Head would form the lower pool, with emptying gates between Treat and Dudley Islands and locks for navigation on the southerly side of Dudley.

A significant phase of the Cooper plan is the proposal to construct the two dams from rocks and earth removed in the process of dredging Carrying Place Cove in the vicinity of the power house. Another important phase is the plan to construct an auxiliary power plant at Haycock Harbor, 16 miles north of the main plant.

Now or Never for Project

It is now or never for Eastport's tidal power project. At least that is the opinion which seems to pervade this sea-bound community. Mr. Cooper has gone to Washington on behalf of his project. There Eastport rests its case.

Long ago Mr. Cooper hitched his engineering wagon to a star. The difficulty during recent years has been to keep the star in sight in the face of recurring economic reverses. In the beginning, the Eastport project was a challenge to his engineering ability. But during the years he has devoted to the development of his plan, cold technicalities have been tempered by a growing philosophical viewpoint.

He looks upon the inexhaustable energy of the ocean as an essential substitute for the world's diminishing resources of coal and oil.

Most inspiring of all perhaps is Mr. Cooper's conviction that in harnessing the unfailingg forces of the tides to produce electricity for light, power, heat and traction, men are demonstrating the practical availability of a source of supply which cannot be measured, even in terms of time.

Austria Retaliates Against Socialists By Curb on Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 10—In reprisal for the redoubled oppositionist activity of the Socialists during the past few days, the Government has prohibited the public sale of their daily paper, the Arbeiter Zeitung, for one month beginning today. The police have also forbidden further activity of one of the main Socialist cultural organizations, founded 40 years ago.

Disturbed by the Government's apparent swing to the Right after formation of the present Dollfuss Cabinet Sept. 21, the Socialists launched an extensive campaign to demonstrate that they are still a power to be reckoned with. They first arranged the sudden convening of the International Labor Union Conference here, which was attended by distinguished labor leaders from 15 countries, and during the two-day session they manifested a radically hostile attitude toward the Dollfuss Government.

This was immediately followed by a great Socialist mass meeting in the Vienna stadium which was ostensibly arranged for the purpose of celebrating a song festival on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of a singing society, but actually was converted into an enthusiastic political demonstration.

Many think that the conflict, which is growing ever more bitter, may soon lead to complete dissolution of the party and removal of the Socialists from control of the City Hall in Vienna. Eventually with establishment of the Fascist state all Marxist labor unions may be dissolved.

Federal Rehabilitation Head Praises Courage of Disabled

Physical Handicap No Bar to Success and Fruitful Career It Is Shown at Meeting of Social Workers to Promote Cause

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—As social workers gathered here yesterday and today to promote a "new deal" for so-called handicapped workers, which are said to make up a group ranging from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 individuals, it was declared the best advertisement for the program was the account of how 60,000 such persons have been restored, through public aid, to a useful place in society in little over a decade.

Recounting the experience of his department since 1920, when federal aid for the handicapped was established, Mr. John A. Kratz, federal chief of rehabilitation, said the Federal Government's $1,000,000 a year had put 60,000 people back into jobs who had been considered handicapped. Studies of a cross-section of this group, he said, had shown a remarkable degree of loyalty, stability, promptness, regularity and satisfactory performance, as compared to workers who always had been able-bodied.

"Some of the rehabilitated workers develop greater skill than they had before, become more valuable, and earn more," said Mr. Kratz in an interview. "Yet," he added, "we're reaching only a tenth of those we ought to serve, and all branches of government and society should coöperate to do more. They would, if they could be made to see that it costs more to maintain a disabled worker than it does to rehabilitate him. We find that it costs on an average of $300 to rehabilitate each person, while to maintain an individual who is disabled costs from $300 to $500 a year for life."

There was a dominant tendency among all the speakers at the meetings to shy away from the terms "handicapped," "disabled," or "crippled."

When individuals who have such problems to overcome stop thinking of themselves in these terms, adopt a new philosophy of assurance and self-respect, they will accomplish more in gaining their fair share of opportunity, declared Mr. William H. Seed, a Chicago man who has become a practicing lawyer in spite of a serious physical handicap.

Another speaker who has overcome a severe handicap, was Mr. "Tommy" McAuliffe, armless golf champion who has a number of accomplishments to his credit, and who refuses to think of himself as handicapped.

The proposal for a national council to coördinate all agencies which might contribute to a solution of this problem was enthusiastically supported by the president of the National Rehabilitation Association, and outlined in detail by Dr. Martin Hayes Bickham, superintendent of the Central Placement Bureau for Handicapped Workers in Chicago.

Federal Agents Arrest 22 Alleged Mail Robbers

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Twenty-two persons are in custody in six widely separated cities and $150,000 in bonds have been recovered by federal operatives who have tracked down for 10 months the perpetrators of a daring $250,000 mail robbery.

Postal inspectors assert that the actual bandits who tore sacks of registered mail from two Chicago postmen last Dec. 6 were known. They expect to recover another $50,000 worth of the stolen securities. The rest of the loot, nonnegotiable bonds, were destroyed, they believe.

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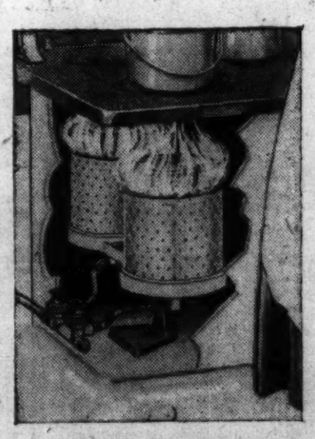

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CSM-78

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Goodwin Finds Labor Tyrannies Upset by NRA

Brockton Victory Cited as Case Where Workers Exercise Autonomy

The NRA has freed the workers from two tyrannies—that of the closed as well as the open shop, according to Mr. Frank Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, who has indicted the American Federation of Labor on the score of autocratic dealings with the workers.

Flushed with the victory of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, for which he was counsel, he declared the recovery act, by giving workers the right to elect men of their own choosing, has restored the autonomy of the workers and has revealed the dictatorial nature of the federation.

The ideal labor organization and the one envisaged by the NRA is one built from the botton up; the federation is fashioned from the top down, Mr. Goodwin alleged. According to him, the federation leaders of the various unions sign contracts with manufacturers and enforce them against the workers, who must abide by the terms of those contracts, with very small chance of altering them.

This situation has convinced many workers that the federation is a manufacturers' organization, Mr. Goodwin alleged. He criticized the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union particularly on these counts and declared that in its defeat in Brockton it faces rapid disintegration.

Mr. Goodwin declared unless all action resides in the mass of workers, who are empowered to act readily to protect their interests, unionization becomes a racket. He outlined features of the brotherhood, for which he drew up the constitution, and pointed out that no plant in the brotherhood need be bound by the action of the general council of factories in Brockton, but could by two-thirds votes withdraw from whatever decisions are made.

Mr. Goodwin declared the only logical union is the vertical union, which is the industrial set-up with all the workers in a single industry organized. In this type of organization all the workers in the steel, shoe, textile and garment industries would have their own organization. This arrangement, according to him, would synchronize with the recovery program's organization of employers in these same industries.

Music

"Lucia di Lammermoor"

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed last night at the Boston Opera House. The rather small audience that witnessed it might be testimony that its richness in pleasant if slightly naïve tunes and its exhibitions of vocal agility no longer compensate for the remarkable poverty of its drama. Yet we have known some who, for the sheer joy of seeing chorus men in kilts, have never willingly missed a performance of "Lucia."

Last night's presentation of the opera was directed, with an admirable blend of flexibility and authority, by Mr. Aldo Franchetti. As results, more than usual confidence and efficiency were evinced in the orchestra pit; and on the stage, while a generally alert tempo was maintained, singers were vouchsafed reasonable latitude in phrasing. The youthful and personable Lucia of the evening was Miss Dorothy Chapman, who after a hesitant beginning soon proceeded to the display of a pure, light and extremely agile coloratura voice, rather weak in its middle and lower registers and inclined to grow breathess there. She won most applause for her remarkably proficient and pleasing singing of the so-called "Mad Scene"—a scene whose very tenuous dramatic value is practically removed by the perhaps unavoidable fact that Lucia's elimination of her unfortunate spouse has taken place off-stage and by the very mild concern shown by the bystanders. As the impetous Edgardo, Mr. Ralph Errolle's performance had a robustness unsuspected by one who had seen only his Romeo in Gounod's opera. His voice is resonant if not large, and he used it last night in a manner which showed equal capacity for virile or gracefully lyric utterance. Only in mezza-voce is it less satisfactory, tending then to lose freedom and quality.

The slightly sinister Lord Enrico Ashton of Mr. Carl Formes, Mr. Francesco Sorvino's appropriately foppish Arturo, Mr. Guido Guidi's lugubrious Raimondo, Miss Alice Homer as Alice and Mr. Eugenio Ruffo as Normanno all sang well, if their acting was in the Italian operatic traditions. The audience showed itself cordially appreciative. S. S.

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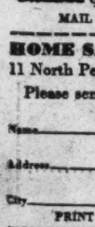

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Italian Flier Makes 393.33 Miles an Hour

By the Associated Press

Ancona, Italy, Oct. 9

A NEW air-speed record over a 100-kilometer course of 393.33 miles an hour was established by Lieut.-Col. Guglielmo Cassinelli, officials reported yesterday.

The flier is second in command of the high-speed school at Desenzano, where Lieut. Francesco Agello last spring made a world record of 426½ miles an hour on a five-lap course.

Lieut.-Col. Cassinelli's machine was a Macchi seaplane, powered with a 2400-horsepower Fiat engine similar to Lieutenant Agello's Red Bullet, holder of the triangular course record between Ancona, Pesaro and Falconara.

Five Men Rescued From S. S. Annoula

Rescue of the captain and four of the crew of the Greek freighter Annoula, which sank approximately 600 miles east of Cape Lookout, N. C., was reported by the Italian steamer Montello today. The Coast Guard radio station at Winthrop picked up the wirless report from the Montello this morning.

Capt. George Couvielos and the four members of the crew, in a small boat, were picked up last night, according to the message which said 21 of the Annoula crew are missing. All ships in the vicinity were urged by the Coast Guard to watch out for the missing men.

The Montello message said the Annoula sank on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 1:30 a. m. The Montello is proceeding to Philadelphia with the rescued men, where she was bound with a cargo of cork from Algeceras.

Theaters

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Colonial Theater—Laurence Rivers Inc. presents as The Players' twelfth annual revival "Uncle Tom's Cabin," dramatized by G. L. Aiken from the novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, text of this production revised by A. E. Thomas, staged by John Hayden. Week beginning Oct. 9, 1933.

The virtue of this production lies in the fact that it is played—and well played—"straight." There is about it none of the derisive air that enveloped Mr. Christopher Morley's revivals of old melodrama at Hoboken a few years ago. The play is presented simply and sincerely as an important item in dramatic and social history—just as one might revive a Greek tragedy, a Restoration drama or a Sheridan comedy. It was significant that last night's audience accepted the piece in the same spirit. There were a few hisses for Legree when he first appeared, but they were quickly hushed. Even the scenes most obviously marked by outmoded hokum, such as the passing of Little Eva and the hallucination of Legree, were played and accepted in all seriousness, and the Christmas-card apotheosis was received respectfully. The production thus became a remarkable example of the power of dramatic art to overcome the most difficult handicaps.

Mr. Otis Skinner's Uncle Tom is one of his oldest and most successful rôles. His mental grasp and fine technique made the character live on the stage last night. The others in the long cast were all in the picture and many of them did outstanding work. Mention may be made of the Eliza of Miss Elisabeth Risdon, the Harris of Mr. Frank Wilson, the Phineas Fletcher of Mr. Walter F. Scott, the Marks of Mr. Harry Tyler, the Eva of Miss Betty Lancaster, the St. Clare of Mr. Charles Laite, the Topsy of Miss Queenie Smith, the Legree of Mr. Brandon Evans and the Emmeline of Miss Joanna Roos. The engagement is for this week only. L. A. S.

Boston Art Notes

Weavers

The Guild of Textile Weavers exhibits members' work at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street.

In this day weaving on hand looms is no longer an industry, it has become an art. The machine has replaced the craft completely, and those who choose to practice it do it as a hobby. To be sure, the hand-made product has inevitably a quality which is lacking in machine-made goods; the slight variations resulting from the human touch contribute quality and distinction.

The Weavers' Guild has some very efficient members—Mrs. Grace Reed for example. Her workmanship is so precise and so delicate that it surpasses by far the others. Her textiles are lace-like in their fine texture, silken to the touch. Such workmanship makes one feel that the great expenditure of energy and money on this hobby is well worth while.

The other exhibitors have their good point, but seem to be less justified in view of what splendid things come out of factories. They have a coarser workmanship, their colors are subdued or gay. One must walk up pretty closely to their work and handle it to appreciate the origin.

There are wall hangings, table covers, bags, small squares. The collection represents a great deal of thought and planning. Once again we marvel at the smbition people have to maintain handicraft. The desire must be deeply rooted to produce something beautiful and useful with one's own hands. D. A.

Good Government Delays to Choose Among Candidates

Parkman's Friends Wooing Illusive Support of Association

Zero-hour pressure is being brought upon the Good Government Association to indorse Henry Parkman Jr. as its choice for Mayor of Boston.

The impression prevails that the association is bent on dealing itself a winning hand and to this end is willing to effect a compromise. If Senator Parkman were a Democrat, with a better strategic chance of culling the winning votes, there would be little hesitancy on the part of the association in indorsing the Senator, it is believed.

Many commentators speculate that the association is more intent on defeating thoroughly undesirable candidates than in supporting a doubtful one.

Senator Parkman's friends today, however, declare the vote the Senator will receive will come from those people who well might constitute a good government class in their own right. He will, they aver, receive the vote of the association's followers, regardless of whether it indorses him.

Circulars for Lucky One

But it is not so much what would be detracted from the Parkman chances if the association did not indorse him, but how much would be added to the prospects of Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, the man the association may support.

If Mansfield gets the indorsement, he will straightway become the beneficiary of the circularizing facilities of the association, which informs every voter on the list with data about the candidacy of its choice. This service would, it is averred, give Mansfield assistance where he needs it most, for, it is believed, his candidacy is liable to suffer from financial limitations.

Again it is likely that the Good Government's indorsement would encourage the Democratic City Committee to give its belated indorsement to Mansfield.

Support by this committee, headed by Mr. John W. Newman, would mean essential reënforcement of the Mansfield organization, which is deemed none too secure if these two bulwarks are denied it. The Democratic City Committee, has the chassis of its mayoralty drive all perfected; every ward is organized; it requires only a candidate to provide the motor for the car.

There are good reasons to suppose that the committee will indorse Mansfield, since spokesmen not too far removed from the committee, have referred to Mr. Mansfield as the most representative Democrat in the lists.

Both Mr. Mansfield and Senator Parkman are promising to redeem Boston and it is plain that both will receive votes from those opposed to machine-run government, to overassessed real estate property and to extravagance in government.

Nichols Shows Power

Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican candidate for mayor, is regarded by many as the leading contender, with powerful political influences behind him. He is not expected in many quarters to profit so much from the Republican vote as from the Democratic. This means that there are probably six or seven men sharing the Democratic vote, which, while robust, may be too severely divided to put any candidate over.

Senator Parkman has, his friends aver, a fairly exclusive political pasture, with Mr. Mansfield alone grazing thereabouts. The more hopeful friends of the Senator estimate that he will receive 80 per cent of the Republican vote.

Certain it is that the Senator is rolling up unexpected strength, with the announcement today that the Lettish-American Citizens Association, with a Massachusetts membership of 25,000, three-fourths of whom live in Boston, has indorsed him.

Boston today is divided into eight hostile political camps, each with its headquarters, bedizened with posters, swarming with factotums, circular boys, vote getters and speakers. Landlords are benefiting as the candidates rent quarters in each of the 22 wards for the perfecting of their organizations.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate west or northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, preceded by rain in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, preceded by rain in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west winds over extreme north portion and fresh west winds over central and south portion, possibly strong at times over central portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	70	Minneapolis	44	60
Bismarck	38	70	Montreal	52	60
Boston	55	57	Nantucket	60	66
Buffalo	50	56	New Orleans	60	74
Calgary	40	60	New York	54	76
Charleston	58	78	Norfolk, Va.	58	76
Chicago	44	52	North Platte	54	82
Cincinnati	48	54	Philadelphia	54	72
Denver	48	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	90
Dodge City	58	76	Pittsburgh	46	54
Eastport, Me.	52	52	Portland, Me.	50	58
Hatteras	66	82	Raleigh	52	76
Helena, Mont.	42	62	St. Louis	48	62
Huron, S. D.	50	68	Salt Lake City	52	76
Jacksonville	58	84	San Francisco	56	62
Kansas City	52	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	48	72
Key West	58	82	Seattle	48	60
Los Angeles	60	70	Tampa	66	86
Memphis	54	66	Washington	48	66
Miami, Fla.	74	86	Williston, N.D.	32	58

A—8 a. m. Oct. 10.
B—Maximum Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:37 p. m., Wednesday 4:18 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 7.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

Lumber Output for Week Up

Lumber production during the week ended Sept. 30 totaled 192,164,000 feet, compared with 188,116,000 feet a week ago and 117,744,000 feet a year ago, according to National Lumbermen's Association. Shipments were 195,306,000 feet, compared with 175,031,000 and 174,728,000, respectively, while orders on hand were 187,022,000 feet, compared with 174,406,000 and 168,965,000, respectively.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LET 'EM EAT CAKE" (Shubert). Sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," with more Gershwin music. 8:15.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" (Colonial). Otis Skinner, Queenie Smith—and all-star bloodhounds. 8:15.

"BIOGRAPHY" (Plymouth). Theater Guild presents Ina Clair in a role which just suits her. 8:15.

"AS HUSBANDS GO" (Wilbur). Walter Gilbert in bright and cheerful comedy. 8:20.

CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). "La Tosca." 8:15.

MOVIES

METROPOLITAN—"Paddy, the Next Best Thing." A Typical Janet Gaynor vehicle with Warner Baxter helping out. An Argentine orchestra is included in the stage show.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—"Too Much Harmony." Bing Crosby croons, Jack Oakie laughs, Ned Sparks is monosyllabic—and a new musical comedy is born. "Wild Boys of the Road" is the second feature, depicting struggles of homeless, homeless boys.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Another feast for star-gazers. A dozen of first magnitude are in the cast. 2:45 and 8:45.

KEITH'S—"The Private Life of Henry VIII." Charles Laughton adds to his fame. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford make the most of the organ.

STATE—"The Bowery." Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper together again. There is a Charley Chase comedy, too.

UPTOWN—"F. P. 1." Thrilling adventures centering about a floating airplane landing field in mid-Atlantic. Also Carole Lombard in "Brief Moment."

Other Events

FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC.—Celebration of 22d anniversary of founding of the republic—Speakers, music. At the Boston City Club. 6:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Annual membership forum. Miss Anne Guthrie speaks on "What Girls Are Doing and Thinking in South America." 7:30.

NEWTON Y. M. C. A.—Disarmament Meeting. Prof. Ruhl J. Bartlett of Tufts College discusses "The Fight for Disarmament." 8.

TOMORROW

Opera

CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). "La Favorita." 8:15.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB OF BOSTON—Luncheon, Hotel Statler. Charles P. Garvin of Washington, D. C., speaks on "Current Conditions at the National Capitol." 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance—"Egyptian Art II," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. American Folk Art Exhibition opens.

EARLY AMERICAN GLASS CLUB—Fall meeting at Twentieth Century Club. Exhibits of glass and talk by Mrs. Minot V. Bastian of Lancaster. 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture "Sea Beach at Ebb Tide." 11 a. m. and 2.

Motion Pictures

If You Haven't Seen the Play

If you haven't seen the play, the picture, "Dinner at Eight," which opened at the Majestic Theater last evening, will look like lively entertainment. And for the screen, perhaps it is. Certainly it boasts as many stars as and more starlets than that other big splurge of play into pictures, "Grand Hotel." It is knowingly directed by Mr. George Cukor and photographed with all the wizardry of Hollywood's expert cameramen. Miss Jean Harlow, for instance (gowns by Adrian), is a perpetual symphonic study in whiteness. But of her, more later. The guests of Mrs. Oliver Jordan once more assemble for dinner, with their private heartaches—briefly dangled on their sleeves for the benefit of the audience—again tucked for the nonce out of view.

But if you have seen the play, you will deplore the casting of Miss Marie Dressler as the not-quite-so-veteran actress, Carlotta Vance, and sorrow to see the lightness of Miss Constance Collier's breezy entrances and onrush of charm thickened into farce comedy. Even the Barrymore brothers let you down. Lionel is chock full of his own mannerisms in the rôle of Oliver Jordan, host, and John does only fairly well with Larry Renault, the movie star on the down grade.

It is Miss Jean Harlow who does most for the screen version. Although her Kitty Packard does not bring down on the head of her husband all of the heartfelt spite and malice evoked by Miss Judith Wood in one of the noisiest stage fights on record, she is nevertheless an accomplished guttersnipe. And the lighting effects on her platinum fairness and satiny gowns are something scenic.

The piece pretty faithfully follows the play until, toward the end, just to prove its independence, it tries to gather up all the loose ends (clearly enough defined by suggestion in the play) into visual completeness. It misses the sting and bite of the Kaufman-Ferber satire in all its characterizations.

Messrs. Wallace Beery, Edmund Lowe, Jean Hersholt, Lee Tracy and Grant Mitchell, and Misses Louise Closser Hale, May Robson, Billie Burke, Madge Evans, Karen Morley and Elizabeth Patterson are among those who do everything within their power to make the transposition from stage to screen a success.

Floating Platform #1

In a quiet, unassuming way, the Fox-British-Gaumont-Ufa picture, "F. P. 1," which has made some noise elsewhere, slips into the little Uptown Theater, with no voice lifted in ballyhoo.

Yet it is in many respects notable. The idea of a floating platform in mid-ocean for the refueling and restoration of airplanes is not exactly new but it is sufficiently on the borderline between fact and fantasy to make a good cinema subject. It can be done and probably will be, in time, and until it is it is very interesting to see how it might be accomplished.

The floating platform of the picture is an amazingly elaborate affair, requiring degrees in several kinds of engineering courses for a thorough understanding of it. It is marvelously made and photographed, and here, by the way, we should not forget to mention that it is an Erich Pommer production. In addition, Herr Conrad Veidt graces the picture in a dashing-airman rôle not quite worthy of him. Mr. Leslie Fenton of America is the opposing hero—designer and builder of the F. P. 1, and Miss Jill Esmond, in her cool British style, is the fairly attractive bone of contention between them.

The story is less important than the working out of the idea, the scenic motion it takes to illustrate the mechanical invention. There is a sinister plot of sabotage which nearly wrecks the works, only vaguely explained but full of thrills. An indefatigable photographer who bobs up every now and then in the most disreputable attire speaks with the disarming tongue of the Oxonian, but fails to explain his mission.

M. L.

Seabury Defies McKee to Reveal Plan on City Jobs

Will He Fire Men Leaving Tammany to Cheer for New Party?

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The "organization" character of the Democratic support that is climbing the Joseph V. McKee bandwagon came in for a sound drubbing by Judge Samuel Seabury, Fusion leader, here yesterday.

Judge Seabury declared that if any further proof were needed of the boss control aspect of the McKee movement, it was to be had "by the advent to his standard of Tammany district leaders who hold exempt, high-paying positions and see no chance of hanging onto them after election if they stick to the John P. O'Brien faction."

Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion standard bearer, is "the only mayoralty candidate known in this fight who stands for nonpartisan and businesslike administration of the city's affairs," Judge Seabury asserted.

"John P. O'Brien, with John F. Curry back of him, and McKee, with Edward J. Flynn back of him, are engaged in a vulgar inter-party brawl," Judge Seabury continued.

Judge Seabury declared that New York City had been suffering for the last eight years from a government by Tammany district leaders and would continue to suffer "as long as any political machine to which they are attached continues in control, whether the chauffeur is Curry or whether it is Flynn."

The McKee positions are under strong fire all along the line today, with the whole political situation in a state of general flux. City job holders with fat salaries who see the O'Brien administration fading from the picture of election day, continue to go over to the "Recovery" Party while Tammany prepares for other enforced removals against them.

Meanwhile the thought is spreading that the fight is between the Fusionists and the Farley-Flynn-McKee forces, with the result of the election hinging on the woman and the independent vote.

These desertions, which undeniably add voting strength to the McKee movement, also are serving to consolidate the Republican lines. Men prominent in national Republican politics are now thoroughly awake to the strength of the effort to erect a new Democratic machine down state under the Roosevelt aegis.

Success in this direction will be used to forward Democratic fortunes in the next Congressional election. The only way to defeat it is to mobilize the full Republican vote back of the Fusion campaign, it was declared.

New Service Speeds Maine Apple Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 10—A service enabling Maine's apple growers to ship their fruit to the United Kingdom and the continental markets will start tomorrow, according to Peabody & Lane, Inc., steamship agents for the American Hampden Roads Line.

There will be four sailings from this port within the next four months. The company already has booked more than 3000 barrels of Maine apples for tomorrow's sailing of the Artigas.

Apple exporting is beginning earlier this season. Shipments last winters did not start until January, and in two months' time 22,000 barrels were taken out of here by North German Lloyd vessels.

Quincy Plans Radio Sets For City's Police Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 10—Quincy seems about to join the ever-widening circle of radio-equipped police departments. Yesterday a practical demonstration of a one-way radio set was given before Chief Ernest H. Bishop and the Quincy City Council.

This "work-out" was the result of a drive to equip Quincy police cars with radio to speed up the service. The police discovered no "dead" spots in the entire city, Although Mayor Charles A. Ross was not present he is said to be favorable to the plan and will provide for the necessary sets in the police budget.

Auto Case Sentence Appealed

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Engel of 27 Casco Street, Portland, Maine, was sentenced to two months in the House of Correction today after he had been convicted of leaving the scene of an accident. He appealed and was held in $500 for Superior Court. Mr. Otto Schliebus of this city was severely injured in the accident charged against Mr. Engel.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Arlene Jackson	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Studio soloist	Phil Regan, songs	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Hawaiian music	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	Reports; news	Hall Orchestra
6:00	Oklahoma Cowboys	Evening Tattler; records; talks	Music; pol. talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings		Political talk	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Political talk	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Mimics program	Political talk	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Secrets of Municipal	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Political talk
7:30	Credit, talk	Lum and Abner	Francis J. W. Ford	Dance program
7:45	Dog Stories	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Band
8:00	Serial mystery	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"	Political talk
8:15	sketch	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam	"Strange Case of
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	Agent 146," sket.
8:45	Trade and Mark	his orchestra	Kate Smith	Rhythm Twins
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	California Melo-	Gallagher Band
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	dies; orchestra	Organ recital
9:30	Barn Dance pro-	East and Dumke;	Nino Martini; Co-	Le Paradis Band
9:45	gram	quartet and band	lumbia Orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Gene and Glenn,	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	The Legend of
10:15	"Jake and Lena"	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch.	America, sketch
10:30	Tessie the Typist	Saltman's Orches-	Camera Man talk	Boswell Sisters
10:45	News flashes	tra; soloists	Reports; news	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Hughie Connor	phony Orchestra
11:15	Marsh Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra	and his orchestra	News Service
11:30	Harold Stern and his	Talking Picture	Isham Jones and	
11:45	orchestra	Time, sketch	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band Concert, from Washington.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, "Buy With Principle," Marjorie Bankentin, author, NRA speaker.
3:30 WAAB, Boston School Committee presents Patrick Campbell, superintendent.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: "The Dog Trains the Lady," Mrs. Harrison Eustis.
4:15 WBZ, "Southern Symphonies," with Theodore Hahn Jr. and his orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
8:45 WAAB, World Founders Day program of the Y. M. C. A.; speaker; Negro chorus.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Founders Day of the Y. M. C. A.," Lady Nancy Astor, from London.
7:36 WBZ, Talk by Neal O'Hara on the Mayoralty campaign.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Bawes.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb, with Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly conducting concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians, with Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "This Winter's Unemployed," Harry L. Hopkins.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; New World Symphony Orchestra.

Connecticut Yams May Oust Tobacco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—Connecticut Valley tobacco region may turn to sweet potatoes to replace part of its overproduced and unprofitable tobacco crop.

Under the guidance of the Hartford County farm bureau, whose county agent, Mr. Charles D. Lewis, is a Virginian, 12 farmers this summer planted small sweet potato crops. They are harvesting them now. The yield is reported good and the quality of the crop superior.

Mr. Lewis is convinced that sweet potatoes, now grown commercially no farther north than New Jersey, can be grown successfully along the Connecticut River meadows.

Banking Improves In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10—Deposit losses have recovered and securities have advanced at least 50 per cent in value, depositors and bank officials were told at the annual meeting here of the New Hampshire Bankers' Association.

Mr. Willard D. Rand, New Hampshire Bank Commissioner, said "the savings bank must sell itself to the public in a different way than ever before." He advocated the affiliation of the New Hampshire banks with the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

"We want depositors in any New Hampshire bank," Mr. Rand continued, "to feel equally sure of his security for his money, both now and in the future."

Two Below This A. M.— 17,600 Feet Over City

An icy wind blowing 60 miles an hour and pushing the mercury down to two below zero struck Boston early this morning. Reports by meterologists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave out this astonishing story this morning, despite the belief of early morning commutors that the temperature was somewhat better than it has been. Weather bureau reports give the temperature as 54 degrees at 7 o'clock.

But then, what does the Weather bureau know about temperature readings and wind velocity 17,600 feet above Boston until they get the facts from Tech meteorologists who climb sky-high every morning just to get something different from those who never leave the ground for their observations. Such information regarding the goings-on up above, is of direct benefit to aviation in general.

Domino

Cane Sugars
Full Weight

"Sweeten it with Domino"

TRY BAB-O on your nickelware and bathroom enamel and porcelain. Cut your housework in half! Try BAB-O once and NRA you'll never be without it.

Brightens Bathrooms..quickly..economically

New College Daily Leaves the Presses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 10—The Intercollegiate Daily News launched today by a group of recent college graduates, outlines in its initial editorial a double aim—to give to the four colleges in the Connecticut Valley, Smith, Amherst, Massachusetts State and Mount Holyoke, a daily account of campus activities and a résumé of the most important national and international news and to offer financial aid to as many undergraduates as possible by payment of space rates on collegiate news items.

The staff includes Miss Emily Joy of Bristol, Conn., editor-in-chief, and Miss Peggy Pitman of New York City, managing editor, both graduated from Smith College last June; Miss Rosemary Wardle of Grand Mere, Quebec, Canada, Mount Holyoke, 1933, assistant editor, and Mr. Albert T. Hapke Jr., Yale 1933, advertising manager.

A local undergraduate staff already functioning at Mount Holyoke includes the Misses Frances Smith of Tyrone, Penna., Anne Wilder of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Cynthia Jump of Brookline, Mass.

NRA FIRST NATIONAL STORES NRA

Pure Fruit PRESERVES

These preserves are just like you'd put up in your own home. Nothing but pure fruit and sugar. Stock up now at this very low price.

STRAWBERRY APRICOT
BLACKBERRY PINEAPPLE
RASPBERRY CHERRY

1 lb. JAR 15c

QUAKER OATS
LGE 55 OZ PKG 15c Quick Cook or Regular Style 2 SM PKGS 13c

Sugar Cured Lean - with that famous fixed flavor
HAMS ARMOUR'S STAR LB 16c

BURNHAM & MORRILL'S BAKED IN BRICK OVENS
Baked Beans 2 LGE TINS 27c

FINAST - MADE FROM SOLID RIPE TOMATOES - No Preservatives Used
Tomato Catsup 2 14 OZ BOTS 25c

CRISP SWEET MIXED QUALITY PICKLES
Banquet Pickles 32 OZ BOT 29c

A FANCY COOKING VARIETY
Finast Molasses ½ GAL JUG 59c

PURE CANE AND MAPLE SYRUP COMBINATION
Vermont Maid Syrup 12 OZ BOT 19c

Statler Toilet Tissue 3 ROLLS 17c

RINSO 2 Sm Pkgs 15c 2 Lge Pkgs 37c
LIFEBUOY SOAP 3 Bars 17c

COOKIE SPECIALS
Fresh from NBC Ovens
ROYAL LUNCH
FANCY GRAHAMS
CROWN PILOTS
Your Choice 1 Lb Pkg 19c

DONORA MACAROONS OR PANTRY COOKIES
Your Choice Lb Bulk 23c

BAKERY SPECIALS
Fresh from the Ovens
ALMOND LAYER CAKE
Each 15c

Belmont Bread
Sliced Fresh Daily 1 Lb Loaf 6c

ENTER THE $5000 NAME CONTEST NOW
Gold Medal Kitchen Tested Flour Lge Bag $1.35

24 HOURS FRESHER THAN MOST DELIVERED MILK
Brookside Milk 4% BUTTERFAT Qt 10c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Cuban Officers Must Face Trial In Civil Courts

New Army Head to Slash Personnel and Expense of Defense Forces

HAVANA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, the "top" sergeant who led an enlisted men's coup Sept. 5 and who subsequently became head of the Cuban Army, disclosed sweeping plans today for reorganizing his forces, reducing the number of high officers and slicing salaries.

In an interview he outlined what he termed an "open hand" policy in military matters, including reductions in expenses and the trials of army and navy officers who surrendered after a bombardment of their "fortress," the National Hotel.

Nonchalantly he admitted that as a "starter" he had cut his own pay from more than $1000 a month to $250. Other changes, he estimates, will mean a reduction in the army budget from $9,000,000 annually to $5,500,000 or $6,000,000.

The officers, Colonel Batista declared, will be tried in civil courts because, he understands, they are likely to receive more consideration there than in military tribunals. The hearings will be as soon as possible, but there will necessarily be delay.

The hook of governmental overthrow which has snatched more than one of his predecessors off Cuba's stormy political stage was extended today for President Ramon Grau San Martin.

As it was held out on a wave of shifting public opinion, the veteran Nationalist leader, Señor Carlos Mendieta, listening from the wings, heard a rising clamor for his appearance.

Conditions in the interior, meantime, remained for the most part quiet. At Camaguey, however, the Governor was forced by revolutionary factions to resign in favor of the students' candidate, Señor Fernando Barreto.

Four American officials of the Bethlehem manganese mines in Daiquiri, Oriente Province, for whose safety fears were held, fled unharmed to Santiago yesterday. They said they were forced to escape in order to protect their lives after threats were made by the striking mine workers.

China's Founding Observed

Friends of China, members of the Sino-American Society, are holding a reception and banquet at the Boston City Club tonight to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University will preside and short talks will be given by Mr. Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard professor of government; Francis B. Sayre, State Commissioner of Penal Institutions, and Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of law at Harvard University.

'British Bobbies' Uphold Tradition Of London Force

In 1932 Police Make 20 Arrests in About 24 Crimes of Violence

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Hard-riding Texas rangers and disgruntled detectives in Tibet who find their captives hard to handle—and even harder to catch—may gaze with some respect at the imposing figure of the "British Bobby."

He stands to many people as a symbol of how any nation may get a firmer grip on crime. His example is one of particular import at a time when the United States and many other nations are making vigorous efforts to curb the gangsters and criminals.

It is not that the British force claims to be, although some folks maintain that it is, more efficient in detection or more modern in its methods. But somehow it has gradually established in the eyes of other countries an enviable reputation for keeping the country safe, while the prisons are relatively empty.

The records seem to bear out those who pay the British police the superlative compliment. Although there are more than 500,000 persons in England known to the police as criminals, fewer than two dozen crimes of violence occurred in 1932. In 20 out of these cases arrests were made before the end of the year. In the report of the Chief Commissioner of Police for London, Lord Trenchard, the one type of criminal who caused most sensation—the motor bandit—is described as "almost a myth." It is pointed out that only one case of a motorist having been held up by a motor bandit has occurred in the metropolitan area in two years.

Carry No Guns

The men on the force are quite ordinary men, and the methods of the force are quite ordinary methods. While continental policemen sometimes bristle with revolvers and even swords, the English "copper" carries no weapon but his truncheon and an impressive air. With these he appears to fight crime and criminals to as much, if not more, advantage as if each police car were a tank and each constable a light artillery.

If the reason for this "Scotland Yard" type of efficiency is sought, it will be generally agreed that the reputation built up by the force is founded on the fundamental philosophy of the policeman.

In the words of Mr. Jack Hayes, former member of the executive staff of the metropolitan police, who as a member of Parliament became well known as the "policeman's M. P." the police "must be conceived of as 60,000 citizens specially trained to carry out the duties of citizens, for the benefit of the whole 50,000,000."

"It is as citizens," Mr. Hayes told The Christian Science Monitor in an interview, "that the police are trained. They are not trained to look upon themselves as members of a special militia, but they are made to understand the special position they hold.

Citizens Respect Officers

"As a result, the British police hold a special position. The policeman is rarely borne ill will. Even his captors bear him little animosity. I have found that when an old criminal is in trouble, the first person he approaches will be a police officer, preferably the one who was responsible for his arrest."

The criminal in hiding, or escaping, finds it difficult to keep out of the way of the police. Each division of the metropolitan area has its quota of "plain-clothes men," watching with the aid of the uniformed police. Scotland Yard is kept in constant communication with every branch. Every morning a bunch of "crimes telegrams" is received by the Yard, reporting the various forms of crimes and attempted crimes in each division. Every new development is reported. Each police division is advised when the criminal moves on.

Wireless communication between Scotland Yard and the police cars has been in use for 10 years. But lately communications have been effectively extended. Fast cars patrol the streets. In almost serried ranks across the metropolitan area special telephone boxes have been erected, making communication with headquarters possible without delay for every policeman and every citizen.

Police College Established

It has appeared increasingly obvious to police officials that if they are to make full use of the potentialities of a force trained in the British manner, they must move forward in organization. While old systems work, new systems, it is said, can work better.

At present many proposals for reorganizations are on foot. Lord Trenchard has instituted a Police College for higher posts, and is hoping to open a short-service police commission for university-trained men.

There is some opposition to these plans among certain police officials. They feel that such reforms will only increase supposed efficiency at the expense of changing the "philosophy of the bobby." The short-service policeman would, it is said, have no time for promotion and so no ambition to keep him in good trim.

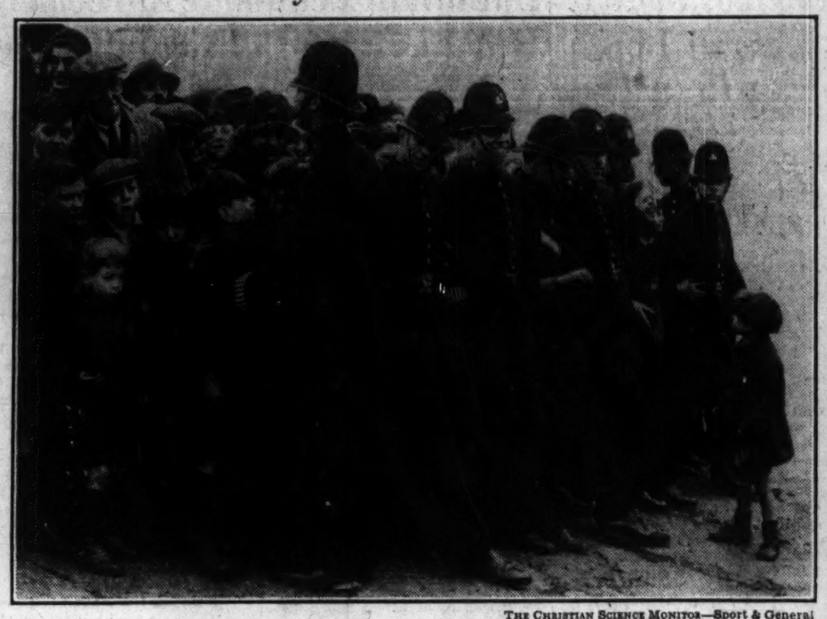
Other plans for reform aim at strengthening the ties between the various forces. It is planned to nationalize the force, inasmuch as voluntary agreements of coöperation will be turned by law into established facts. Scotland Yard, under this scheme, would have to be considerably enlarged for its rôle as "pop of the cops."

Ecuador Cabinet Formed; President Won't Resign

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Martinez Mera completed formation of his cabinet Oct. 8. The newly announced portfolios were: Government—Señor Luis Enrique Escudero; Instruction — Señor Caton Cardenas; Finance — Señor Alfredo Espinoza, and War and Navy —Señor Juan Francisco Anda.

The Senate will meet next Tuesday to make formal charges against the President, who has repeatedly refused Congressional demands that he resign.

They Work With a Smile



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Sport & General

These Policemen Are Not Using Clubs

"Bobbies" Pushing Back Crowd at Putney Annual Intervarsity Boat Race.

Drys Push Fight On Drink Despite Swing to Repeal

Prohibition in 'Temporary Eclipse,' Illinois Leader Says

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Far from being daunted by the swing of states toward national prohibition repeal, local dry leaders, in some instances representing national organizations, yesterday said they would continue the fight even though liquor returns.

Declaring that "prohibition is merely suffering a temporary eclipse," Dr. George B. Safford, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, said he would work for a campaign program adopted recently by the national board of the league.

Its principal points are: To hold or regain state and local prohibition laws; to agitate for the election of officials favorable to dry laws; to get the electorate to the polls; to teach the evils of drink; and to form young people into groups of total abstainers.

Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, national secretary of the W. C. T. U., said the organization's program would be of the educational type. With the Women's National Committee of Law Enforcement it will be a problem of starting at the bottom again, Mrs. Catharine Waught McCulloch of Evanston, a representative, said today.

The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, said Mr. Alonzo E. Wilson, will attack the problem along economic lines.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, world and national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, told the state W. C. T. U. convention here Oct 8 that repeal of the prohibition law would bring an "appalling situation," because under new conditions both men and women would drink, whereas before prohibition "men were mostly the victims."

"The effects of alcohol cannot be repealed," she said, "and the children will be the sufferers. The liquor traffic cannot exist without customers and the customers of the next generation must be drawn from the youth of today."

Mrs. Boole said she doubts any state can withstand the "tremendous pressure being used to bring about the repeal of the state prohibition laws."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The National Prohibition Emergency Committee, in a statement Oct. 8, criticized "the inclusion of repeal of the 18th Amendment as part of the national recovery program" as an attempt "to bring our Government into partnership with an immoral traffic."

"In an effort to bring about national prosperity," the statement said, "unprecedented powers have been placed in the hands of the Administration. . . . We believe the use of executive powers for this purpose is a violation of the Constitution. . . .

"A continuous campaign for repeal has been carried on by certain members of the Administration, and especially the Postmaster-General. Controlling, as he does, the huge powers of federal patronage, the implication is inescapable that state committees and applicants for appointment can expect no consideration unless vigorous support for repeal can be shown."

Ford Sues to Collect $6800 From Philadelphia Firm

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Trial of Mr. Henry Ford's suit to collect $6800 from the Sweeten Automobile Company of this city resumes today with the motor magnate accused of violating an agreement to assume the debts of the Lincoln Motor Company which he acquired 11 years ago.

Mr. Ford is suing the Sweeten Company, former distributors of the Lincoln automobile, for money alleged due on promissory notes. The defendants contend the sum is offset by $168,000 they seek to collect from the Ford Company. The first witness yesterday, Mr. James Sweeten Jr., former president of the defendant company, recalled a meeting in Detroit at which he said Mr. Henry Ford exhibited an $8,000,000 check given when he purchased the Lincoln Company.

Liquor Advertisements Banned By Influential Western Papers

Menace to Society Through Promotion of Drinking by Clever Propaganda Recognized—Editors Differ on Question of Prohibiting Advertising

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—With the menace of liquor advertising looming, a number of influential newspapers in the Middle West, including the "wet" Chicago Daily Tribune, are recognizing their social responsibility to bar advertising appeals in behalf of strong drink.

Long an ardent and powerful fighter for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Tribune nevertheless intends for the present to stand by its policy, adopted in the summer of 1911, of refusing advertisements for spirituous liquors, its editors say.

An editorial in the Kansas City Star recently pledged that Missouri newspaper not to advertise liquor, and a number of Kansas newspapers including the Emporia Gazette and the Capper publications have made known their determination to turn down liquor advertising. There is a difference of opinion on the question of whether such advertising should be prohibited by law.

Defends Publishers' Judgment

The Chicago Tribune referred to its policy in a recent editorial which follows:

Liquor Advertisements

One prohibition begets others and even when one is being eliminated others will spring up in its wake. There is found, consequently, in some of the proposals for laws and conduct following repeal other prohibitions which are likely to follow the same road of error. Inasmuch as each state will have restored to it the right to determine its own course, the error will be limited. One proposal is that law shall prohibit the publication of adverstisements promoting the sale of spirituous liquors.

Before national prohibition offered a substantial hope to the most hopeful prohibitionist the Tribune threw liquor advertisements out of its columns. It did not wish to promote the sale and use of such an intoxicant. Many of the promotion methods were offensive and the character of the traffic was such that the Tribune desired to have no part in it. Many reputable publications no doubt will pursue that policy when, in many states, whisky and other spirits have been put on the market again. The Kansas City Star has already announced that it will not publish liquor advertisements, but it takes the further step of advocating that law in Missouri prohibit them.

The prohibition instinct is an active one, but here, as in many other cases, the issue should be in the conscience and judgment of the publisher. Some publications will open their columns to any matter for which they can obtain revenue without legal consequences. Such publications will work their own injury and in the loss of public confidence and support will find greater penalties than restrictive law could impose on them.

In this matter of determining the conduct of publications a much safer standard is maintained than can, particularly in a democracy, be made effective by seeking legislation. The Tribune as a friend of temperance, of decent conduct and orderly society will use its influence to that end. But it cannot believe that legal compulsions and prohibitions in this field ever work a tenth of the good that their advocates believe can be found in them.

Selection of Advertising

In accord with this reasoning, the Tribune now refuses to accept medical advertising of a certain type and motion picture advertising copy which it considers objectionable, its advertising department states. Its policy on liquor advertising was determined on the same basis. In 1911 temperance sentiment was growing strong. Newspapers began carrying large advertisements of various beverages which the manufacturers called temperance drinks. The Tribune took its stand with those who wanted to see drinking reduced and banned advertisements of gin and whisky.

This rule has never been rescinded, members of the editorial department state. At the present time advertisements of 3.2 beer are accepted on the Tribune's assumption that it is non-intoxicating.

No liquor advertisements have appeared in any important Kansas newspapers, according to Mr. Harold Chase, editor of the Topeka Daily Capital, although the Attorney General, Mr. Roland Boynton, ruled such advertisements were legal under certain conditions. Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of 11 papers and farm publications having more than 4,000,000 subscribers, says there will be no beer advertisements in any of them, as he firmly opposes the sale of liquor. Mr. William Allen White regards the overstimulated sale of beer "by high pressure advertising, bad business, and will not lend the columns of the Emporia Gazette to it." Mr. Charles F. Scott refuses such advertisements in the Iola Register.

Public Support Tendered

Scores of letters commending the Kansas Ctiy Star for its refusal to publish advertisements of liquor, have come into its offices since a recent editorial setting forth its stand. The editorial follows:

Liquor Advertising Is an Evil

As a newspaper, The Star naturally is interested in advertising and the revenue to be had from it. But The Star is opposed to the newspaper advertising or any other advertising of hard liquors that obviously are intoxicating. It is opposed to such advertising, no matter what the profits to be had from it.

The Star knows the value of advertising in promotion of sales. It therefore recognizes the evils of such liquor advertising as is legally permitted and practiced in the Canadian province of Quebec, where expectant mothers are told that liquor will be helpful to them and to the children to be born, where liquor is held up alluringly to young boys and girls as a health and body builder, where it is flaunted as a panacea for almost every known disease and where newspapers, for the sake of profits, are tempted into accepting all sorts of liquor advertising calculated only to promote sales and consumption by the people.

The one central purpose of a new system of dealing with liquor in Missouri and the United States should be to discourage sales and use, rather than to promote both. The Governor's advisory commission in Missouri has recognized the danger of the latter and has indicated that it favors prohibition of liquor advertising by radio, by means of billboards and motion pictures. But the restriction should apply to newspapers, as well. It would serve but a limited purpose to apply it only to the other forms of advertising. The newspapers of this State have been getting along without liquor arvertising and they can and should continue to do it. No one of them can afford to become an agency of the liquor interests.

The Star never has published liquor advertisements, and its recent stand is a reiteration of its former policy.

Four New Gases Hide Behind Lengthy Names

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP)—Discovery of four new gases was announced yesterday by Dr. Harold S. Booth, associate professor of chemistry at Western Reserve University.

The gases, compounds of the elements fluorine and chlorine with silicon hydrogen and phosphorus, are known as monofluorodichlorosilane, difluorodichlorosilane, difluoromonochloraphosphene, and monofluorodichlorophosphene. The first two were discovered by Dr. Booth and Dr. William Stillwell, his assistant, and the latter two by Dr. Booth and A. R. Bozarth, another assistant.

Explorer Reaches Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Capt. Robert A. Bartlett—the 'Cap'n Bob' who once piloted Peary to the pole—returned Oct. 9 aboard his ice-scarred veteran two-masted schooner from an arctic exploration cruise. Captain Bartlett sailed the schooner Effie M. Morrisey up to Fox Basin, a shallow body of water east of Melville Peninsula, in search of rare flora and fauna. The skipper said his trip had been successful.

W. C. T. U. 'Code' Pushes Program Of Local Option

National Dry Group Plans Reëmphasis of Tried Liquor Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 10—Determined to "prevent the sale of liquor wherever possible," the National W. C. T. U. has come forward in support of local option in a new "temperance code" made public today.

The "code" was drawn up by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer. Its initial presentation is designed for the Illinois W. C. T. U. convention at Decatur this week.

Local option is a tried weapon of the temperance forces. Under its banner great numbers of communities and towns went dry before prohibition, and county option made many counties dry. The dry territory thus gained helped to bring about the majorities that demanded a nation-wide ban on the liquor traffic. This policy, the W. C. T. U. holds, is a practical one in the situation that confronts the country now.

Another item in the four-point "code" recommends "education of the public on the nature and effects of alcohol."

This was the corner stone of the woman's temperance movement for many years and was held by many to be the chief factor in bringing about prohibition. Now new emphasis is to be placed upon it. The "code" calls for "a scientific and not a political program of education, devoid of ballyhoo."

A third point is an appeal to "arouse American citizenship to its full duty to overcome the corrupting influences which have lowered the standards of political parties and leaders." For more than 35 years the W. C. T. U. has had a department of "Christian citizenship" working to this end, but again the emphasis is new.

In regard to control of the sale of liquor in the event of the repeal of prohibition, the W. C. T. U. has nothing to say as to systems, holding that prohibition is the only workable policy.

As to liquor taxes, point four declares: "Oppose the principle of a tax on liquor. No revenue should be gleaned from a narcotic drug whose ultimate results are admitted to be drunkenness, debauchery, immorality, inefficiency, crime, vice, and disease, handed down from one generation to another."

In keeping with the vogue for abbreviations of the names of governmental agencies and policies, the W. C. T. U. has adopted some letters of its own to represent its code. They are A. N. R. They stand for "Advance—not retreat," which to the temperance organization means no compromise with the liquor traffic but a continued fight wherever it shows its head.

Display of Meteors Watched in Europe

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two hundred meteor showers in 15 minutes were counted by German observatories during a spectacular display last night.

LISBON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Thousands of persons in Oporto and many Portuguese villages witnessed last night a prolonged meteor display. It was the grandest shower in many years, lasting several hours.

Dr. Harlow Shapely, director of the Harvard Observatory, reports overcast skies prevented local observation last night. When word of the early evening display of meteors in Europe arrived in Cambridge by direct cablegram instead of being relayed through Stockholm, he sent word to all observatories in the United States in the hope that clear skies elsewhere would enable investigation.

Relief Cases Drop 29 P. C. in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—The past summer brought a decline of 33 per cent in the number of families in Cook County who were dependent on public relief funds, and a reduction of 29 per cent throughout the State, it was made known today by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Monthly relief expenditures dropped from $6,734,844 in April to $5,611,206 in August, according to the report. The fact that expenditures did not decrease as rapidly as the case load was attributed to increased commodity prices, increased rent payments and the necessity of purchasing flour in down-state counties.

During April there were 316,141 families receiving relief throughout the State, while in August the number dropped to 223,018, of whom 130,200 were in Cook County.

The Cowardly Lion!
Hear his plaintive growls in a new, delightful Radio Program for Children — the kind parents and teachers have wished for! Presented by JELL-O.
THE WIZARD OF OZ
EVERY MONDAY—WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY
N. B. C. WEAF Network 5:45 P. M. Eastern Standard Time
★ TUNE IN! ★

State Hard Liquor Monopoly Advised in Rockefeller Plan

Sale Would Be Restricted to Unbroken Packages for Off-Premise Consumption—Manufacturing by Government Opposed in Report

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Sale of hard liquor in packages by a state liquor monopoly for off-premises consumption only is recommended as the best method for legally controlling the trade, in the fourth installment of the report on liquor control made public by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott today.

The report, compiled after a study of liquor control systems in the United States, Canada and several European countries, has been "fully and unreservedly" indorsed by Mr John D. Rockefeller Jr., who initiated the survey.

The installment follows in part:

It is the purpose of this chapter to present a concrete plan for a state liquor monopoly applicable to American conditions, embodying ideas drawn from the best plans in operation; to compare this plan with the license system as a means of control; and to present our conclusions and recommendations.

By a state liquor monopoly we mean, in its simplest terms, a system by which the state government takes over, as a public monopoly, the retail sale, through its own stores, of the heavier alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption.

State Alcohol Control Authority

The state board in charge of such a system might properly be called the "State Alcohol Control Authority." We shall speak of this board as the authority. The tasks and appropriate powers of this new organization are outlined in some detail, so that the idea behind the plan may be completely understood.

The primary task of the authority would be the organization of a chain of its own retail stores for the sale by package only of the heavier alcoholic beverages. These stores should be so located as to meet normal demands without violating the desires of individual sections of the State to have no such stores in their localities.

At the present time, we believe, it is neither desirable nor necessary for the State to assume similar management of the manufacturing side of the trade. Virtually all the individual and social evils of the liquor traffic arise from an inadequately regulated and overstimulated retail sale. The supplies that the authority needs in its stores it can readily purchase direct from the manufacturers.

From an administrative standpoint, also, manufacturing is complicated and requires capital and skill, while retail distribution is, in comparison, simple. It would be necessary, however, for the authority to place under regulation all manufacturing and all transportation so far as is legally permissible, and to require a complete record of production and shipments. The authority would also be the official agency for gathering facts and making studies bearing on the liquor problem, on its own administration, and related matters.

Definition of Rights

In order that the functions to be performed by the authority may be definite, it is necessary that they should be specifically enumerated in the laws, and that appropriate rights and powers be conferred.

On the basis of experience elsewhere, the following powers would be necessary for the discharge of the authority's responsibilities:

1. The exclusive right within a state to sell or control the sale of all alcoholic beverages which contain spirits; all wines known as fortified wines, the alcoholic content of which exceeds that of the natural fermentation process; and all fermented products, such as beers and ciders, containing more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight.

2. The right to lease or own and to operate retail shops for the sale of those beverages by the package to the ultimate consumer for off-premises consumption, except that the authority should be bound to abide by the decision of communities which vote to exclude the retail sale of any or all alcoholic beverages under local option provisions.

3. The right to lease or acquire by purchase or condemnation and to operate warehouses, blending and processing plants, and other facilities as may be required.

4. The right to fix prices on its goods and to change them at will.

System of Personal Identification

5. The right to establish in its discretion a system of personal identification of purchasers.

6. The right to establish regulations and to issue permits to owners or occupants of establishments to sell beer and naturally fermented wine or cider in sealed bottles or containers for off-premises consumption.

7. The right to establish regulations and to issue permits to hotels, restaurants, clubs, railway dining cars, and passenger boats, for the sale of beer, with or without meals, and for the sale of naturally fermented wine or cider to be consumed with meals on the premises.

8. The right to require private business concerns to certify the quantities of alcohol and alcoholic beverages, manufactured in the state, and the amounts shipped into, within, and from the state, regardless of the purposes for which used; this to be worked out in coöperation with the Federal Government.

9. The power to hold hearings on complaints about matters in dispute, including the power to subpœna witnesses and records and to make binding decisions.

Liquor Control Study Started by New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10—A commission of seven, consisting of three Democrats, three Republicans and one Independent, starts work today to make a study of liquor control and taxation measures with a view to recommending legislation in the event of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Appointment of the commission was announced by the Acting Governor, Mr. Emerson L. Richards, who also is president of the Senate, last night, following the adoption by the Legislature of a resolution offered by Senator Clifford R. Powell of Burlington.

The commission's report is expected to be submitted to the regular session on Nov. 14. The resolution authorizing it carries an appropriation of $5000.

The Legislature also adopted a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to draft legislation to set up a state reserve bank and to strengthen the state banking system, independent of the Federal Reserve System.

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Reserves Are Encouraging To Coach Ingram

California Football Followers Hopeful of Making Progress in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 10 — Starting with a 7-to-0 defeat at the hands of Santa Clara, defeating Nevada 34 to 0 and California Aggies 39 to 0 in a double-header the next week-end and then taking Saint Mary's into camp 14 to 13 last Saturday, University of California appears on its way to making some progress this fall toward regaining the football supremacy which it used to enjoy on the Pacific coast.

Coach William A. Ingram is not underestimating the nature of the competition he faces in the remaining games; but he is admittedly hopeful after watching the performance of some of his reserves.

Calvin E. Varner '35, formerly listed as fourth-string fullback, accounted for 212 yards from scrimmage in the double-header, Sept. 30, received two passes, and threw two successful passes in four attempts. He is now rated as one of the Bears' chief threats.

The games have proved that California is not lacking in reserve strength. Among the other "unknowns" who have indicated their readiness for conference competition, are: James S. Castle '34, right halfback; Mountford G. Reedy '35, quarterback; Alvin L. Thorell '36 and Franklin I. Walker '36, fullbacks; Richard B. Hay '35, left end; George F. Mackey '35, right end; Lawrence H. Lutz '36, left tackle; David A. Anderson '36, right tackle, and William Stone '36, center.

Varner turned out to be a fair punter along with his other abilities, but Coach Ingram has yet to uncover a man who can compete with the kicking he may expect from some of his opponents. Charles G. Bertoli '35, halfback, was expected to be practically the entire California kicking department; but his mishap in the Santa Clara game probably will keep him out of the lineup for the rest of the reason.

A good punter is available in David C. Meek '35, 6 ft. 4½ in., end; but Ingram apparently does not like to pull him out of the line to kick. Arleigh T. Williams '35, left halfback, probably is the next most dependable man, with Floyd A. Blower '36, right halfback, and Varner as possibilities.

California's line is conceded to be one of the strongest in the conference. There is at least one letterman for each position. Meek and Harry E. Jones Jr. '35 are the leading candidates for end, with two other lettermen, Carol G. Gill '35 and James F. McCormick '34, and Mackey and Hay as able substitutes.

Carlson Outstanding Guard

For tackles there are Capt. John Ransome '34, Robert Carlton '35 and William B. Boone '35, all lettermen, augmented by the sophomores, Lutz and Anderson, and Jess E. Jessen '35.

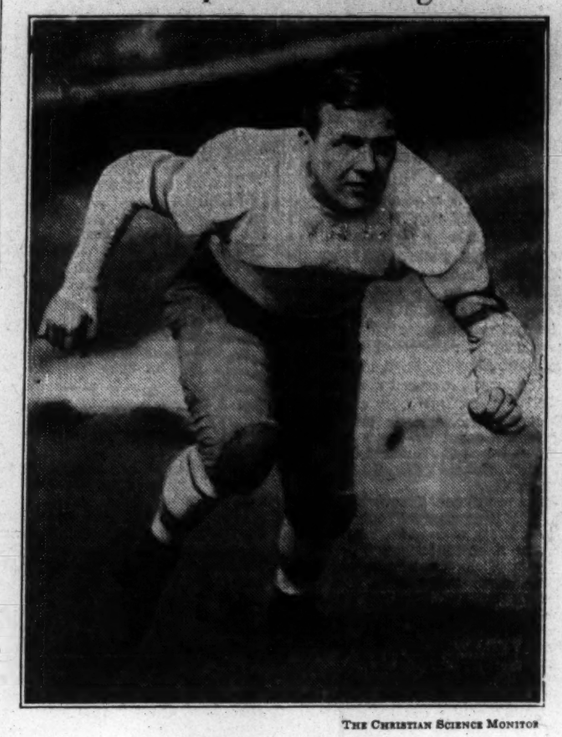
Arthur W. Carlson '34, captain of the 1930 freshman team, is the only guard who has been outstanding this year. Marcus M. Swinney '34 and Howard G. Morris '35, both veterans, are promising, as is Conrad H. Tenney '36.

The center position finds Howard J. Christie '35 firmly placed on the first string. His understudies are Russell A. Calkins Jr. '34 and Stone.

The backfield is more of a problem. The graduation of Henry W Schaldack, the absence of Bertoli, and Ken G. Moeller '35 have left big holes in the backfield. Joe Verducci '34 and Charles Stewart '34, lettermen, probably will alternate at quarterback, with Reedy held in reserve. Two halfbacks may be added to those already mentioned They are George Relles '35 and Philip J. Klein '35, both veterans. James R. Keefer '34 and Milo Quisling '34, lettermen, are both light for the fullback position, weighing 175 pounds. Thorell, Walker and Charles E. Cotton '34 are all giving the veterans competition for the first-string position. Varner may be used as either fullback or halfback.

The Bears' offense has improved rapidly since the beginning of the season, and it is said that Coach Ingram has not produced many of his best plays. However, critics are inclined to agree that the California attack still needs considerable polishing and that Ingram will have to begin unveiling his plays before long if he expects to finish among the leaders.

A Co-Captain in the Big Ten



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSEPH T. GAILUS '34
Ohio State University Football Team.

Major Clubs Take 131 Players From The Minor Leagues

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 10 (AP)—Traffic between the minors and majors has sent 131 baseball players up to the big leagues since the first of the year.

The press bureau here of the National Association of Baseball Leagues released figures yesterday showing 56 pitchers, 34 infielders, 25 outfielders and 16 catchers went to the majors from smaller leagues.

The St. Louis Cardinals lead the way in absorbing talent, taking 25 performers, while the Boston Red Sox claimed an even dozen from the minors either by purchase or draft.

The New York Giants displayed the least interest in minor league talent, taking only three players.

Columbus of the American Association and Newark of the International League, farm clubs of the Cardinals and New York Yankees respectively, did the most business, advancing nine men each. In the independent ranks, Albany of the International circuit led by selling eight players.

Thirty-one pitchers were bartered over the counters of the International League, the American Association disposed of 25 to the majors and the Texas League sent up 22.

Terry Signs for Five Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Bill Terry, who led the New York Giants to a world baseball championship in his first full year at the helm, yesterday signed a five-year player-manager contract at a substantial increase in salary, reliably reported to call for $40,000 per season. Charles A. Stoneham, president of the Giants, made the announcement after a conference with Terry and as a prompt recognition of the sensational achievement of "Memphis Bill" in landing the club on top of the baseball world this year. All Stoneham would say about the terms, however, was that both parties to the agreement were "greatly satisfied."

Bodach Elected Commodore

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Robert Bodach was elected commodore of the Lincoln Park Boat Club at the annual meeting here last night. Vincent Smith, canoeist, was elected vice-commodore; Charles H. Miner was named lieutenant and Max Deffner, secretary. The club had a busy and successful season, it was stated.

Nurmi to Stay an Amateur

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Oct. 10 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, answering rumors that he planned to forsake his amateur status for a race here against Jules Ladoumegue of France, yesterday announced in a letter to the Finnish Athletic Association that "he did not contemplate turning professional now or ever."

Big Ten Stages Two Conference Football Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Two Conference battles and four big contests with outsiders feature the Big Ten football week-end. Purdue's invasion of Minnesota shares attention with Wisconsin's visit at Illinois. All but Minnesota were winners last week. The Gophers were tied, 6 to 6, by Indiana in one of the surprises of the day.

In view of this showing, Indiana is given a good chance to make a real struggle out of the Notre Dame invasion of Bloomington this Saturday. The Irish were anything but unpressive in their scoreless tie with Kansas last week, but should be stronger as a result of this experience.

An intersectional game at Soldier Field, Chicago, is planned by Northwestern, which took a rest in preparation for Stanford, which scored a victory over Santa Clara, 7 to 0. Michigan receives at Ann Arbor the Cornell University, which last week defeated Richmond, 28 to 7.

Maroons Defeat Cornell College

This Cornell eleven is not to be confused with Cornell College from Iowa, which Chicago defeated, 32 to 0. The Maroons should turn in another victory this week-end, invading Washington at St. Louis. The Washington eleven was defeated last Saturday by Illinois, 21 to 6.

Ohio State University stages the other important intersectional party, receiving Vanderbilt at Columbus. While the Buckeyes were turning in an unexpectedly large score, 75 to 0, against Virginia, the Vanderbilt eleven was defeating North Carolina, 20 to 13. Iowa, defeating Bradley, 38 to 0, takes a vacation in preparation for Wisconsin a week hence.

Purdue's victory, 13 to 6, over Ohio University last week was enough to confirm temporarily the impression that Coach Noble E. Kizer again has an able eleven. While the Boilermaker offensive was not consistent, two players broke loose for long touchdown runs. With substitutes in the first quarter, H. L. Keegan '34, fullback, comparatively unknown though a senior, dashed 56 yards to score. J. E. Carter '35, halfback, the most reliable ground gainer, skirted end for 53 yards and the second touchdown. Quarterback P F. Pardonner '34, kicked one after point.

Minnesota may materialize for Purdue the power it promised at times against Indiana, only to have the Hoosiers tie the score when FitzHugh Lyons '34, veteran end, caught a Gopher fumble in the air and ran 57 yards for a score. Minnesota got 13 first downs to Indiana's three. Sheldon Biese '36, new fullback, made the Gopher touchdown in the first quarter. He traveled over the goal line again in the final, but some of his mates were offside.

An Interesting Struggle

Illinois and Wisconsin promise an interesting struggle. The Badgers started favorably, beating Marquette 10 to 0. Touchdowns were made by R. A. Schiller '34 and T. K. Fontaine '35, halfbacks, and M. M. Peterson '35, substitute for Fontaine. A guard, Mario Pacetti '35, kicked the after point. Illinois made its touchdowns by the agency of Linden Piatt '36, guard, who blocked a punt and fell on the ball behind the goal; F. E. Froshauer '35, halfback, who scored on a rushing attack, and L. L. Lindberg '36, halfback, who went over on a forward pass. The Illini found their ground attack better than the aerial.

Washington may find Chicago strong in air and on land. Especially will the St. Louis contingent watch J. J. Berwanger '36, new Maroon halfback, who scored four touchdowns against Cornell. J. R. Wells '36, is a pass-catching and touchdown scoring end who must also be guarded closely.

Michigan's veterans were most prominent against Michigan State, whom they defeated 20 to 6. The Wolverine halfbacks, Herman Everhardus '34, and J. P. Heston '34, made the touchdowns, the former getting two, and also kicking two after points. The regulars were piloted by S. E. Fay '34, quarterback, and captain. Unless Cornell has an endless supply of manpower to equal that of Michigan, the latter should be favored.

World's Plunging Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTLE, Lancashire—F. W. Farrington of the Liverpool Police Swimming Club, who is the holder of the English plunging championship, set up a world's record here recently when he traveled 86ft. 8in. This beat the previous best, 83ft. 10in., returned by himself here six years ago.

Arkansas Rises To Threaten In Southwest Race

Razorbacks Defeat Texas Christian—Only Two Now Undefeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 10—A squad made up almost entirely of juniors and sophomores loomed big in the Southwest Conference football race this week. The University of Arkansas, door-mat of Southwest football teams for the past several years, issued a shrill warning to Southwest Conference football coaches last Saturday by defeating Texas Christian University, 1932 champions, 13 to 0. It was the official opening of the Southwest Conference pennant race, the contest being the initial game to be counted toward the championship.

It was the fleet feet and shifty hips of one Ralph LaForge '35, Razorback halfback, that gave the Razorback eleven the inside track toward the 1933 pennant, the first real chance Arkansas has had since 1928. LaForge, who showed up well last season, but was forced to run without super blocking, received Saturday's opening kick-off, side-stepped and squirmed through the entire Texas team for a touchdown. The run was for 88 yards. Again in the third quarter LaForge cut back off-tackle, slipped by three secondary Horned Frogs, and dashed 34 yards for his second touchdown.

Arkansas History Is Interesting

The history of Arkansas football is interesting. Although a charter member of the Southwest Conference, which was organized in December, 1914, the Razorbacks have yet to win a Southwest football championship. Only twice have the Razorbacks been near the top of the ladder. In 1927 the Arkansas eleven finished third, winning three contests and losing one. With the same percentage a year later, the Hogs finished second, a game behind the champion Texas Longhorns.

After Saturday's contests only two Conference elevens remained undefeated. Besides Arkansas, which has three games in its victory column, Texas A. & M. College is without a loss. The Aggies Friday night soundly whipped the Sam Houston Teachers, 34 to 10. The game does not count in the title race. G. C. "Frenchy" Dominque '34, Aggie halfback, threatened for the lead in the Southwest individual scoring race by making 22 points.

A strong Nebraska line, plus George Sauer '34, able Husker back, proved too much for University of Texas Longhorns. The Nebraska eleven completely trounced the Texas team, 26 to 0. Rice Institute surprised Southwest fans by displaying a strong running attack in its game with Loyola of Louisiana. The Owls defeated the Loyola eleven, 13 to 0.

Centenary initiated its 1933 onslaught of Southwest Conference teams by downing the Baylor Bears Saturday, 19 to 0, in a contest which showed that the Bears are only partly prepared for the near-by Conference race. Southern Methodist's running backfield ace, Robert Wilson '36, was too much for the Texas College of Mines of El Paso, and the Methodists won, 27 to 6. Wilson's passes and runs accounted for three of the Methodists' touchdowns.

Race Fully Under Way

The Conference race will get fully under way this week-end. Baylor will invade Arkansas' home field in an attempt to stop the shifty LaForge. Southern Methodist and Rice Institute will open their Southwest Conference season at Houston. Whether the Razorbacks are going to be a threat will be definitely determined. The Southern Methodist eleven is picked to win from the Owls, despite the fact that the game will be played on Rice's home field.

Texas will meet its second intersectional foe in two consecutive weeks this Saturday when the Longhorns journey to Dallas to play the University of Oklahoma. In 27 games the Longhorns have been the victors 18 times. One game ended in a tie.

Texas Christian University and Texas A. & M. have minor games scheduled. The Aggies will meet Texas A. & I., while Texas Christian will play Simmons University. Both of the Southwest Conference teams are heavy favorites.

Coventry Wins Waterpolo Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE — The Coventry Swimming Club representatives won the English interclub waterpolo championship here recently when, in the final match of the competition, they defeated the Cheltenham Club, 6 to 5. The match was evenly contested and extra time had to be played as the score was 5 each at the expiration of the normal period for play. The championship was instituted in 1888 and Coventry had not previously been victorious.

Yale Intracollege Football

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Two games were played yesterday to inaugurate the College Football League at Yale, made up of nine elevens representing as many colleges created under the new house plan. Trumbull College defeated Vanderbilt, 6 to 0, and Saybrook beat Branford by the same score. The coaches of the elevens are volunteers working without pay, while the affairs of the league are in charge of students.

Eckhardt Breaks Coast Mark

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 (AP)—Oscar Eckhardt, Mission outfielder, recently earned his third consecutive batting championship in the Pacific Coast League. More than this, on the basis of semi-official records for the season, released here, the former University of Texas football and baseball star shattered the league record, hitting at a .417 pace for 1933. The old mark of .407 was set up by Ike Boone of the Mission club in 1929.

Mrs. Vare Wins Medal

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr. won the medal in the woman's qualifying round of the first annual fall golf tournament at Hot Springs yesterday, while the men's medal went to Irving T. Smith of Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Vare turned in an 84, and Smith an 81. The round was followed by a golf dinner.

Louisiana vs. Mexico Nov. 4

ALEXANDRIA, La., Oct. 10 (AP)—Louisiana College athletic authorities said recently that arrangements had been closed for the college football team to make its third trip to Mexico City this fall to play the University of Mexico Nov. 4.

Hoppe Will Tour Soon

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10 (AP)—W. F. "Willie" Hoppe, cue artist, has rejoined the National Billiard Association and will go on tour for the organization soon, he announced recently

Veterans Raise Missouri Hopes For Good Team

Optimistic Outlook in Spite of Early Defeat by Kirksville Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 10—With veterans as candidates for every position on the team, including a plethora of backs, but a weakness at center and tackle because of lack of reserves, Coach F. F. Carideo holds an optimistic outlook concerning prospects for his University of Missouri football team this season despite losing the opener to Kirksville Teachers, 26 to 6. Carideo, former Notre Dame star quarterback, is beginning his second year as head coach.

Coach Carideo bases his hopes for a better season on three factors, he said—a year's training in the Notre Dame system of play; the better condition of the players, and a lighter schedule.

The weakness of the Tigers at center he expects to be halted by E. J. McMillan '35, a veteran handicapped last season by mishaps, with Warren Orr '36, J. F. Nolan '36, L. L. Haseman '36 and D. W. Caldwell '36 as understudies.

Swatek to Tackle

A shift of J. W. Swatek '35 from guard to tackle is expected to take care of the tackle difficulties. The two outstanding men weigh more than 200 pounds each, and with H. T. Townsend '35 and R. H. Koenigsdorf '35, veterans of last season, W. G. Chorn '35, S. B. Cole '36, W. D. French '36, C. O. Schwakhammer '35, and E. L. Sconce '36, in reserve.

T. C. Bland '35 and G. P. Consolver '35 are the veteran guards eligible this season, with C. H. Blase '35, J. M. Beall '35, F. A. Johnson '36, and D. H. Ream '36 as the most outstanding reserves.

The problem at the end positions will be easily solved, because of Capt. C. J. Schiele '34, all Big Six ends last year, and the showing of a sophomore, Herbert Grenda '36. Three other veterans, L. G. Hanley '34, W. C. Harris '35, and W. W. Scott '35, with Marshall Walker '36, R. C. Seibert '36, and A. T. Allen '36, make competition for a wing position hard.

Backfield Has Power

It is in the backfield, however, that Missouri has found power, Coach Carideo presenting two combinations of veterans of equal strength and another quartet worthy of consideration as starters. One combination puts H. J. Ramsey '35 quarterback, G. M. Stuber '34 and W. T. Hatfield '34 at the half back positions, and F. J. Ross '35 at full. The second has J. L. Lawhon '36 as quarter, J. L. Faurot '35 and S. B. Johnson '35 at halves, and A. C. Houston '35 at fullback.

A third combination would include J. J. Friguletto '36 at quarter, Arthur Lichiner '36 and G. F. Cooper '36 at half backs, and Wayne Wright '35, at full. J. F. Davidson '36, and George Harsh '36, fullbacks, M. F. Hogan '35 and K. L. Houston '35, halfbacks, and F. E. Pipe '36, quarterback, also look good in practice.

A team neither too heavy nor to light can be selected for the starters from the 44 members on the squad. The favored combination at present would present a team averaging 178½ pounds in weight, with the line averaging 188 pounds and the backs, 162.

H. Ellsworth Vines Joins Bill Tilden's Pro Tennis Troupe

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. finally has taken the plunge into professional tennis. Hard on the heels of the most disastrous season of his comparatively brief career, the 22-year-old Pasadena youngster has signed a one-year contract with Big Bill Tilden on terms Tilden declines to disclose but which possibly will net Vines about $25,000 for 1934.

The tall Californian, amateur champion of the United States in 1931 and 1932 and Wimbledon titleholder in 1932, will make his professional debut in a match with Tilden in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 10.

Then will follow a short tour to the Pacific coast and back after which Tilden and Vines will engage in a series of nine contests, along Davis Cup lines, against Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa of France. The first of these will be played in the Garden the middle of February.

Although Vines was beaten in every one of his major tests during the campaign just closed, Tilden is confident the youngster quickly will regain the form that made him a sensation in 1931 and 1932.

"The trouble with Vines this year," said Tilden, "was not that he was losing his skill as a player, but that his game was affected by too much pressure, with too many officials trying to tell him what to do to bring back the Davis Cup. I know because I went through the same mill, over a much longer period, and won many of my matches despite official interference and suggestions."

With Cochet and Vines both enlisted under his banner, Tilden now intends to organize a regular circuit of pro tournaments next year. Cochet, Plaa, Hans Nusslein of Germany and Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, among others, have agreed to play.

Ladoumegue Has Fast Time

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Jules Ladoumegue, French runner, yesterday was timed in 2m. 59.2s. for the three-quarter mile run, one and four-tenths seconds under the mark he set as an amateur, but which never was officially listed as a record. The listed world record for the distance is 3m. 2.2s., set by Jack Lovelock, New Zealand Olympian and holder of the unofficial mile mark, in London in the summer of 1932. Ladoumegue, who was barred from the last Olympics, recently has been competing in professional races.

Cronin to Pilot Senators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — Joseph Edward Cronin, youngster manager of the Washington Senators, today signed a three-year contract to pilot the club that captured the American League pennant this year, but was turned back by the Giants for the world honors. The pay was not disclosed

Danubian Economic Agreement Hurdles High Political Barriers

Mutual Apprehension of Commercial Advantages Halted Other Plans

By Sisley Huddleston
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 10—The first obstacle has now been successfully negotiated in the difficult task of achieving a Danubian understanding which will bring the succession states of the old Austro-Hungarian empire into unison.

If there is any subject on which it might have been thought that the great powers would have been in agreement it is this. Yet hitherto whenever a move has been made toward economic arrangements, there has been a loud outcry not only from some of the states concerned, but also from some of the great powers.

It was so when the Tardieu project of April, 1932, was brought forward. It was so when the scheme was drawn up at Stresa which constituted a compromise between French, German and Italian plans. It was so when Premier Benito Mussolini submitted memorandum last week.

We have therefore had the unhappy paradox of agreement on the the necessity of Danubian unity and total disagreement on any specific proposal to carry such an agreement into effect.

Special Advantages Suspected

It is well to understand why these obstacles were raised. The simple fact is that each state which sponsors a particular proposition is suspected of seeking special advantages for itself, not only in the economic but in the political sphere.

Thus the French were considered to be aiming at the consolidation of their hegemony over nations of the Little Entente when they made their proposals. Now Italy is accused of maneuvering for a privileged position in Central Europe.

Signor Mussolini asks the various countries to conclude preferential accords with each of the Danubian states which are producers of cereals. But he suggests there should be counterpoise to these preferential accords. Cereal producing states should extend special favors to manufactured articles of nations which purchase their agricultural products.

At first sight that would appear to be a reasonable quid pro quo. But it is objected to that in reality if purchases of cereals are compensated by purchases of industrial products then the countries which import the greatest quantities of cereals will be able to sell the greatest quantity of manufactured goods in Danubian states.

Disturbance of Equilibrium

Now, the countries which can absorb the largest quantity of cereals are Germany and Italy. France as an agricultural country as well as an industrial country would be placed at a disadvantage compared with Germany and Italy. Nor would the disadvantage be merely economical. It is obvious that there must be a special relationship of a political character between nations which are thus dependent on each other economically. Therefore, the present equilibrium of Europe would be seriously disturbed.

Moreover, the position of Czechoslovakia would in such a combination be somewhat difficult. Czechoslovakia is a member of the Litttle Entente—perhaps the most prominent member. It is largely an industrial country, but its importations of cereals are relatively low. It would therefore find itself occupying a far less conspicuous place in Danubian commerce than Germany and Italy. Hence the union of the Little Entente would be broken and other Danubian countries would be drawn more and more out of the orbit of France and Czechoslovakia and more into the Germano-Italian orbit.

Those who accept these arguments, went a step further. They saw in the démarche of Italy a definite counterblow to the recent conference of the Little Entente at Sinaia where closer economic relations of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia were adumbrated. These resolutions of Sinaia would be shattered if the Italian scheme became operative without amendment.

Moves and Counter Moves

A whole series of moves and counter moves of a political nature is seen. Last autumn, it is alleged, Italy endeavored to smash the unity of Yugoslavia. By way of reply the Little Entente transformed itself into a diplomatic unity in February of this year.

A month later Italy proposed the Four Power Pact which alarmed the little nations. The Little Entente and France tried to extract the sting from the Four Power Pact and the Little Entente has now decided to have a single delegation in international conference. Thereupon Italy launches its Danubian project. One would be closing one's eyes to realities if one did not become aware of a sort of diplomatic duel between Italy and the Little Entente.

The very suggestion of bilateral pacts which the Hungarians also support is opposed to the idea of multilateral pacts which the Little Entente prefers. Instead of treating with the Little Entente as a unit, it is sought to treat with separate nations.

In all this it would seem that economic necessities have been subordinated on one side or the other—perhaps on all sides—to political considerations. As long as economic unity on the Danube postulates some kind of special political relations it will be difficult to arrange it. But it would be highly regrettable if the interdependence of Central Europe should be sacrificed to politics. Perhaps this explanation will make clear what is really at stake.

Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Secretary Woodin announces that applications have been received to the amount of $136,508,000 for 91-day treasury bills, of which $75,036,000 was accepted. The bids ranged from 99.967 to 99.98, equivalent to interest rates of from .08 to .13 per cent. The average price of bills to be issued is 99.971, equal to a rate of .13 per cent. The bills will be dated Oct. 11.

France Accepts Methods Proposed by Italy in Consolidating Basin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 10—France officially notified the chief of the Italian legation at Geneva of the Paris Government's acceptance of the Italian memorandum on economic consolidation of the Danube basin.

French acceptance, which was made after full consultation with the three states forming the Little Entente, is understood to refer primarily to procedure and methods proposed by Italy. Details still remain to be worked out.

Meanwhile France's action is held to be conclusive evidence of improved political relations between the two eastern countries and their desire to collaborate for the consolidation of peace in one of the most disturbed centers of Europe.

The text of the Italian memorandum has now been published. After referring to previous attempts made for the economic restoration of succession states culminating in the Stresa conference, the Italian plan suggests that the main conclusion arrived at by the Stresa conference should be put into practice and be widened in such a way as to give tangible economic advantage to individual states in the Danube basin.

In particular, the Italian scheme contemplates the conclusion of bilateral in preference to multilateral trade agreements between central European states; preferential advantages for cereals and other agricultural products in all Danubian states, with due safeguards to countries which enjoy most-favored-nation treatment; preferential treatment for industrial products of Austria; improvement of the trade balance of Danubian states by increase of their exports and measures to direct traffic toward particular ports.

It is claimed that the outstanding merit of the Italian plan is that it tries to approach the problem of promoting economic intercourse between Danubian states from a purely economic viewpoint.

To Investigate Charges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The National Labor Board today dispatched Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, New York Labor Commissioner, to the Alabama coal fields to investigate charges by the United Mine Workers of America that miners there had been discharged for joining the union. Mr. Andrews has been acting as a coal investigator for the recovery administration throughout the summer.

Code Strike Front Quieter in Sectors; Fighting in Indiana

By the Associated Press

Peace in Pennsylvania's troubled soft coal field appeared a possibility last night as representatives of miners and captive mine operators arranged to meet. Elsewhere other tense strike situations relaxed after the districts involved had seen violence or the threat of violence.

Mr. Philip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that Mr. Thomas Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, had telegraphed he was ready for a conference.

Indiana's mine strike disorders tensed yesterday as workers in other troubled sectors contented themselves with meetings and picketings.

Gov. Paul V. McNutt ordered several companies of Indiana national guardsmen into Sullivan, Ind., after the homes of two miners had been bombed. Five homes were bombed at Hymera, Ind. About 300 guardsmen in all were ordered into the district, where coal miners are on strike.

Resumption of work was reported from Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana, Washington, Armstrong and Jefferson Counties in Pennsylvania. In the coal fields of southern Illinois, where an outbreak last week resulted in national guardsmen being sent to Harrisburg, all was quiet.

Approximately 4000 shoe workers returned to their benches in 11 Brockton, Mass., factories after settling a dispute over obligatory union membership. An additional 1200 workers will return to their jobs in a twelfth plant, Tuesday, leaving only one firm, which employs 1300, without its regular force.

Walter I. Badger Jr. Is Elected to Presidency

The Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association held its annual meeting in Boston yesterday, elected officers for the current year and announced an interesting schedule of events for the coming winter months. Walter I. Badger Jr. of the Union Boat Club was elected president; Gordon P. Marshall of the University Club, vice-president; Robert C. Bray of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, treasurer; Thomas E. Jansen Jr. of the Harvard Club, secretary, and G. Holmes Perkins of the Harvard Club, chairman of the tournament committee. The chief competitions scheduled follow:

Dec. 10-11, Lockett Cup intercity matches with Philadelphia; Dec. 18, Middlesex Bowl invitation tournament at Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club; Jan. 15, Massachusetts state championship at the B. A. A.; Lapham, Trophy international matches with Canada, the time and place to be determined by the United States Squash Racquets Association; Feb. 5, Massachusetts state class B championship at the University Club; Feb. 10, 11, 12, national championship at Boston; Feb. 19, Massachusetts state class C championship at M. I. T.; Feb. 26, Massachusetts state class D championship at Harvard College.

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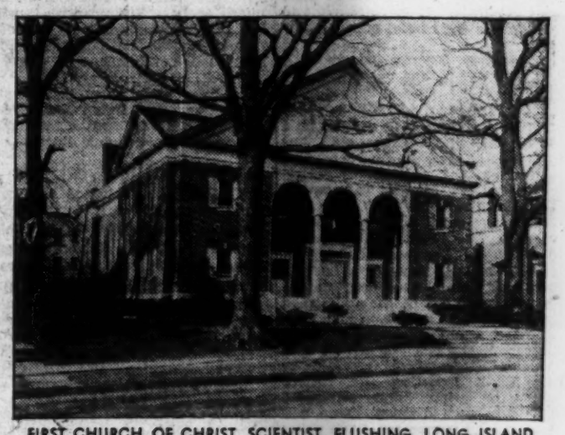

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The Home Forum

Progress at Garrity's—1906

EVERY once in a while some great man waves his hand over a crystal ball or presses a button on his desk, and starts a distant steel mill or blows up a fabulous amount of blasting powder inside some misplaced mountain. All over the country arises a chorus of "Oh's" and "Ah's" at the wonders of electricity—that such a trivial touch can release forces so incalculably great. With this chorus of admiration it is impossible for me to join; no "Oh" or "Ah" escapes my lips and I cannot even share the world's wonder about how the thing is done. The whole business, in a word, leaves me cold, for I have recollections of an occasion greater and more memorable still: I was in the Garrity household when they first turned on their new electric lights.

* * *

My, that was a long time ago! Only three or four villagers had electric lights. There was a new generating plant but few customers; and, Mr. Garrity being employed to wire houses for electricity, it seemed proper that he should set the populace a good example and have electric lights in his own house.

So Garrity—later famed for crawling through a hot air register only one foot square—disappeared into his attic with his tool bag and a coil of black wire, and there followed tappings in the walls, "fishing" from attic to basement, and curious scrapings across the ceilings. Progress was afoot and she made strange noises. At length straggly wires sprouted in pairs through the ceilings and walls at the proper places and Mr. Garrity, with cobwebs across the bridge of his nose, crawled back out of the attic and began taking up the bedroom floors.

Really, people nowadays miss a lot. Do you know anybody who has "had his house wired?" There are not many, now. Incandescent lights are as common as air. In that sense, at least, we have arrived; but if we'll stop to think about it we will realize that, in any pursuit, it's not the arriving that counts, but the approach. It's not the chap on vacation who is having fun, but the one who is getting ready to go on vacation. And the getting ready—to get back to house-wiring—is all done for us now, before we move in.

But in the Garrity household progress was in full career and the whole family was aware of it. No sooner did Garrity have the bedroom floors back together than he attacked the front porch and, squinting and squirming, disappeared into a space scarcely large enough for a squirrel, whence his voice issued in muffled tones.

There followed days of fixture hanging, most of the fixtures in the Garrity home being "rosettes," drop cord and inconsequential shades. I remember pondering those rosettes against the ceiling—they were so different from the rosettes my mother made out of baby ribbon, and I marveled that one word could serve for two so different objects. And then there were switches to mount at doorways, and one particular three-way switch which enabled one to control a light from either end of a stairs.

Finally the job was done. Garrity had swept up his scraps of wire and loom and was reaching for the big switch when his wife caught his arm. "We've waited all these years," she said. "We can wait until it's dark, and do it right." Garrity caught the idea and busied himself with other things while his wife danced on tiptoe until night. Then: "Call the boys," she said.

With the big switch still open they went from room to room screwing bulbs (sixteen candle power!) into all the sockets. Every light should contribute to the instant climax. Then she stood at the far end of the dining room where she could see three rooms at once.

"Are you ready?"

"Yes," from the meter box in the kitchen.

"Watch, now, boys." Her voice was ragged in anticipation. "All right, John!"

Garrity shoved home the switch. Mrs. Garrity, arms around her two boys, blinked and stared at the blaze of unaccustomed light—light that caught and turned and spun itself dizzy in the polished chimneys of the kerosene lamps in reserve on the sideboard—light that picked out two tears of joy on Mrs. Garrity's cheeks.

"Oh!" she gasped, and sat down suddenly. "It's true!"

* * *

Steel mills and tunnels and dynamite blasts are all very well and somebody, I suppose, has to push the buttons to start things going. But I can't respond to such ceremonies as I should, for I was there when Garrity shoved home the switch.

J. F. H.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Japanese Ingenuity

The charm of Japanese life presents us with the extraordinary phenomenon of poverty as an influence in the development of æsthetic sentiment, or at least as a factor in deciding the direction and expansion of that development. But for poverty, the race could not have discovered, ages ago, the secret of making pleasure the commonest instead of the costliest of experiences, —the divine art of creating the beautiful out of nothing!

One explanation of this cheapness is the capacity of the people to find in everything natural—in landscapes, mists, clouds, sunsets—in the sight of birds, insects, and flowers—a much keener pleasure than we, as the vividness of their artistic presentations of visual experience bears witness. Another explanation is that the national religions and the old-fashioned education have so developed imaginative power that it can be stirred into an activity of delight by anything, however trifling, able to suggest the traditions or the legends of the past.

Perhaps Japanese cheap pleasures might be broadly divided into those of time and place furnished by nature with the help of man, and those of time and place invented by man at the suggestion of nature. The former class can be found in every province, and yearly multiply. Some locality is chosen on hill or coast, by lake or river: gardens are made, trees planted, resting-houses built to command the finest points of view; and the wild site is presently transformed into a place of pilgrimage for pleasure-seekers. . . .

Decorations, illuminations, street displays of every sort, but especially those of holy days, compose a large part of the pleasures of city life which all can share. . . . Anybody can contribute to such an occasion; and everybody does, for the cheapest material is used. Paper, straw, or stone makes no real difference: the art sense is superbly independent of the material. What shapes that material is perfect comprehension of something natural, something real, whether a blossom is made of chicken feathers, a clay turtle or duck or sparrow, a pasteboard cricket or mantis or frog, the idea is fully conceived and exactly realized. Spiders of mud seem to be spinning webs; butterflies of paper delude the eye. No models are needed to work from; or rather, the model in every case is only the precise memory of the object or living fact. I asked at a doll-maker's for twenty tiny paper dolls, each with a different coiffure—the whole set to represent the principal Kyoto styles of dressing women's hair. A girl went to work with white paper, paint, paste, thin slips of pine; and the dolls were finished in about the same time that an artist would have taken to draw a similar number of such figures. . . . Thus most of the wonders of festival nights are created; toys thrown into existence with a twist of the fingers, old rags turned into figured draperies with a few motions of the brush, pictures made with sand.—From "Gleanings in Buddha-Fields," by LAFCADIO HEARN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The City

The shore is gray, the sea is gray,
And there the city stands;
The mists upon the houses weigh,
And through the calm the ocean gray
Roars dully on the strands.

There are no rustling woods, there fly
No singing birds in May;
The wild goose with its callous cry
Alone on autumn nights soars by;
The wind-blown grasses sway.

And yet my whole heart clings to thee,
Gray city by the sea;
And e'er the spell of youth for me
Doth smiling rest on thee, on thee
Gray city by the sea.

—THEODOR STORM, in "A Harvest of German Verse," selected and translated by MARGARETE MUNSTERBERG. (New York: Appleton.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by William J. McGreal

The Sign of the Grauer Bär Inn at Innsbruck, Austria

THE train that whistles into Innsbruck has not made the old town modern, nor has the fine central street with its shops and restaurants, nor has the great hotel near the station—for Innsbruck is essentially a mediæval city. Bridging the Inn as its name implies, the city is built around the river that rushes on to the Danube, watering fertile Tyrolean valleys along its way. A wall of white-headed mountains encircles Innsbruck; even the humblest street scene, framed by arch or doorway, has the wild beauty of distant heights for its background.

The Grauer Bär is a plain hostel; nailed boots of climbers clump over its bare floors, rucksacks are lumped in corners while the owners take their meals. "Grüß' Gott," say the bright-cheeked girls who bring the steaming food into the dining room or the jugs of hot water to bedrooms. "Grüß' Gott," say the travelers, one to another. The wrought-iron sign of the Grauer Bär is only one of a thousand such signs hanging out over the streets of Innsbruck. In the garden of the Grauer Bär iron grilles are let into the high stone wall that the view of mountains may not be forfeited for privacy. The grilles are like countless others in Innsbruck, none ever the same but all beautiful, delicate and strong. Wherever one goes in Innsbruck—in the churches, the museums, or walking through the streets—there are these evidences of an iron age. Not the age of prehistoric culture, when iron first came into use, but the age from the tenth to the seventeenth centuries when iron was glorified.

At that time the straightforward mediæval mind was devoted to the development of practical crafts. Iron work, stone work, wood carving, manuscript illuminating, tapestry making, cathedral building—whatever made a necessary part of human life—was brought into dual fulfillment as satisfying to the eye and substantial in use. Even the commoner needs of life—household furniture and utensils, implements of labor, dress—knew the same master touch. The joy of creation was the rhythm of the age. There was one standard before the people—beauty, and things were beautiful only, in the Greek sense, if and when they served a purpose. The natural endowments of a material were used in careful relation to its utilitarian and structural possibilities. Whether stone, wood, iron, wool or glass, the craftsman worked with his material as a musician with his instrument, and the more difficult his material was to handle the more it called out his pure creative spirit.

Crude ingots of iron did not readily tempt imagination, but there was some secret of power in their ponderosity which appealed to the mediæval mind and which that mind soon discovered and made its own. Because iron was malleable, ductile and strong, it could be used to serve man's needs of protection and privacy, in the making of gates and grilles; because iron hardened not only by cooling but by beating, those same gates and grilles could be enlivened with delicate patterns. The loveliness of a twisting spiral terminating in a flower had behind it all the security of the iron bar from which it had been beaten. Wherever grace and strength could be combined, wrought-iron work could be used. The ingots which reached the smith in crude forms were made malleable by firing, then beaten into a rod. This rod, or bar, was the base of all lineal ornamentation; from it flat plates emerged to be pounded in different patterns. Worked on an anvil while hot, cooling or cold, the iron became brittle by beating and could gradually be developed into the ornamentive idea the smith intended for it. At that time, the designer and the craftsman were combined in one person.

Nature was the only known mint for ideas, and the imaginative spirit of the wrought-iron worker found his best motifs in the old patterns of leaf and vine and tendril, spiral and rosette. He was only adapting to his particular material what the makers of the richly colored illuminated manuscripts had to theirs. The mediævalist leaned toward the whimsical quality as an essential, though it was often secret or disguised; builders achieved sly touches of humor in gargoyles and grotesque figures; iron workers by terminating their scrolls in animal heads or droll creatures—like the little gray bear huddling over his bunch of blue grapes. This tendency was especially pronounced in rustic German work. Other European countries reflected styles and changing epochs in their iron work as in other crafts, but iron was not so subject to influences of temperament as wood or stone. To a large extent iron controlled its own designs; but, although it had limitations, only the worker knew them as he hammered out a finely terminating tendril or delicately balanced leaf.

The vivid dramatic spirit of craftsmanship came to its full flowering at the time of the Renaissance; then the quality of art began to change. Classical learning was revived and disseminated, more people shared in the richness of life, and creative arts declined. Formerly wrought-iron work had been confined to a comparatively few smiths who represented the craft in their own localities. After the Renaissance there were many, but with a difference: the smith still beat out the ingots, but he no longer followed his own designs. Changing customs, evolving standards sponsored a group of people who made patterns for the smiths to follow. No longer was man's work the product of his muscle endowed by his thought. The vitality and genius of the masters was fast disappearing; society was being divided into two groups: those who designed and those who carried out the designs. This change, or transitional step between mediæval and modern, preceded the machine age by a small margin of time; when machinery eventually appeared, it came as the next logical step. Work which had been reckoned in years and individual satisfaction was now turned out quickly and cheaply; cast iron replaced ornamental smith craft.

What has this to do with the Grauer Bär and his bunch of grapes that hang suspended over one of Innsbruck's quieter streets? Just that he is a stanch representative of the elegance of design and purity of treatment of mediæval wrought-iron work.

B. Y.

Göttlicher Einfluß

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST heute viel von persönlichem Einfluß die Rede. Wie oft hören wir sagen, daß jemand nie erfolgreich gewesen wäre oder seine Stellung bekommen hätte, wenn nicht irgend ein persönlicher Einfluß hinter ihm gestanden wäre! Dies könnte einen zu dem Schluß verleiten, daß man sich die Gunst einflußreicher Menschen erwerben, sich an diese oder jene Person halten müsse, um durch sie etwas zu erreichen. Wir sagen uns wohl, daß dies ein berechtigter Schluß, ein vollkommen rechtmäßiges Verfahren zu sein scheint, sich Vorteil zu verschaffen; daß wir das Recht haben, im Leben vorwärts zu kommen, —warum also nicht Umgang mit Freunden bei Hofe suchen?

Sehen wir in der Bibel nach, was Jesus tat, als er seine denkwürdige Laufbahn antrat! Christus Jesus muß, während er noch als Knabe in einer Dorfzimmermannswerkstatt arbeitete, etwas von der vor ihm liegenden gewaltigen Aufgabe erkannt haben. Er sollte die Wahrheit predigen und lehren; er sollte ferner den Beweis erbringen, daß die ihm geoffenbarte wunderbare Wahrheit für alle Menschen und für alle Zeit galt. Suchte Jesus je persönlichen Einfluß oder schmeichelte er sich bei Machthabern ein? Glaubte er je, daß er Geld oder menschliche Erhöhung brauche, um seine große Aufgabe zu erfüllen?

Die menschlichen Ratschläge ändern sich mit den Zeitaltern wenig. Die Einflüsterungen, die den Menschen heute kommen, sind ähnlich denen, die Jesus in der Wüste kamen, wo ihm das Böse einzureden suchte, wie wünschenswert die „Reiche der Welt und ihre Herrlichkeit" seien. Der Irrtum flüsterte ihm zu, daß hier Macht sei, die er dadurch haben könne, daß er das Böse als wirklich anerkenne; doch er wandte sich von der Lüge ab und trachtete nach dem Reich Gottes.

Als Jesus am Galiläischen Meere entlang wandelte, sah er zwei Fischer ihre Netze ins Meer werfen und hieß sie ihm nachfolgen. Diese Freunde, die Jesus wählte, um ihm bei seinem Wirken zu helfen, hatten keine Stellung und wenig Geld. Warum wählte er solche Menschen? Wegen ihrer einfachen Ehrlichkeit, vielleicht gerade wegen ihrer Armut an Gütern dieser Welt. Christus Jesus wußte, daß er zur Aufrichtung des Himmelreichs auf Erden seine Zuhörer von dem Glauben an persönlichen Einfluß und persönliche Macht ab- und auf den Christus, Gottes Kundwerdung, hinlenken mußte. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, verweist in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (Vorw., S. xi) auf den Immanuel als „einen göttlichen Einfluß, der im menschlichen Bewußtsein immer gegenwärtig ist." Dies war der einzige Einfluß, den Jesus anerkannte, die einzige Hilfe, die er brauchte; und dieselbe Macht stützte die Jünger nach der Auferstehung und befähigte sie, selbst in Zeiten großer Anfechtung viel geistige Frucht hervorzubringen.

Persönlicher Einfluß ist veränderlich. Wer sich darauf verläßt, kann einen verhängnisvollen Fehler begehen, nur um zu entdecken, daß er nach allen seinen Bemühungen, sich die Freundschaft einflußreicher Personen zu sichern, nicht mehr in ihrer Gunst steht. Oder einer, auf den er sich verlassen hatte, kann seine hohe Stellung verlieren und nicht mehr imstande sein, ihm zu helfen. Die Bibel gibt uns den Rat, unser Vertrauen nicht auf Fürsten oder Menschenkinder sondern auf die Allmacht des unwandelbaren Guten zu setzen, das alle Kinder Gottes gleicherweise zum Ausdruck bringen.

Der Mensch als Gottes Sohn braucht nur die Hilfe Gottes. Diese Hilfe kann auf unzählige verschiedene Arten kommen: durch die unverlangte Freundlichkeit von Freunden, durch unsere Dienstbereitschaft oder vielleicht auf ganz unvermutete Art und Weise; denn „siehe, das Herrn Hand ist nicht zu kurz, daß er nicht helfen könne, und seine Ohren sind nicht hart geworden, daß er nicht höre."

Es liegt kein Grund zu der Befürchtung vor, daß uns etwas entgehen könne, weil wir die Personen in hohen Stellungen nicht kennen. Der Apostel Johannes versichert uns, daß wir alle Gottes Kinder sind und ein schönes Erbteil an Freude, Einmütigkeit und Segen haben. Und da es bei Gott nicht die geringste Änderung gibt, können wir hinsichtlich der Gegenwart oder der Zukunft nicht im Ungewissen sein.

Mrs. Eddy begann ihr Lebenswerk mit wenig Geld oder persönlichem Einfluß. Wie leicht hätte sie die Notwendigkeit einflußreicher Freunde begründen können! Menschlich allein stand sie vor der Aufgabe, der Welt ihre Wahrheits-Offenbarung zu geben, und sie fand zuerst einen offenen Sinn unter einfachen Leuten in bescheidenen Verhältnissen.

Der Glaube an persönlichen Einfluß beraubt uns gerade der Hilfe, die wir suchen. Dagegen erschließt uns das Verständnis der unbegrenzten Hilfsquellen unseres himmlischen Vaters Quellen des Guten, von denen wir uns nie träumen ließen. Und wir wiederum haben dann das freudige Vorrecht, den Segen, womit Gott uns gesegnet hat, zu verbreiten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ahmeek, the Beaver, at Home

At one minute the creek was silent save for the musical rippling of water lapping from stone to stone as it hurried toward the pool, the droning of insects and the mocking call of Wis-ked-jak, the Canada Jay. The next minute there was a succession of cracks like the spiteful rapid chatter of a machine gun, followed by a dull crash and the swishing of many branches—a perfectly sound poplar was falling to earth.

There had been no sound of axe against timber nor the dull whine of a saw. Amazement yielded place to anger, for the poplar was a beautiful straight tree which had been chosen for one of the walls of a proposed log cabin. Hastily I strode down the trail which ran like a thin ribbon along the hillside; the beauties of masses of anemones and the disarray of wild strawberry plants temporarily lost their attractions.

Across the bank, half on land and half in the water, lay the tree, but of woodman there was no sign. He had been economical in his cutting, a fact that added mystery to his absence, for so expert a woodman should have cut the tree that it would fall along the bank. A swift search for "sign" explained the mystery.

The tree had not been laid low by either axe or saw—it had been gnawn down. It was obvious that a fresh supply of logs for the cabin would have to be found, for the timber-thief was protected by statutes of the Canadian Government.

Around the bole of the tree was evidence that the woodman had cut two deep rings out of the trunk, the rings being separated by a space of twelve inches. The intervening wood had then been eaten out until the weight of the upper trunk had caused the tree to overbalance and crash into the water.

The timber loss was a gain for which I would have given all the timber on the section—Ahmeek had served notice that he, and possibly his friends, were to be local tenants. . . .

The amount of work and intelligence invested in a beaver-lodge is tremendous. After the mass of mud and sticks has been collected and knit solidly together, Ahmeek burrows a pathway in the mass upward from the bed of the pool. Mud is scraped away with the forepaws and kicked or taken out of the passage; twigs and branches crossing the path are bitten off cleanly as though cut with a knife, and in marvellous manner the engineer ends the passage barely above water-level. A low platform about six inches wide is carved across the dome, and Ahmeek then cuts a second tunnel to waterbed. . . .

Ahmeek spent most of his time in teaching his young in the way in which they should grow.

They needed little training in the art of eating, but Ahmeek would grasp a small twig in his hands after the fashion of a squirrel and show them how to strip off the bark swiftly and cleanly; many times he repeated this lesson until they were expert. There is a knack in drying oneself he taught. Tucking his cumbrous tail like some great pillow beneath him, he would squat on his haunches and wash his face with both hands in fashion similar to that of a cat. Then many minutes would pass while he pressed his hands down his fur, squeezing out the water that had penetrated through the copper-coloured harsh water-guard hairs into the underlying soft rich brown fur. This lesson usually lasted from twenty to thirty minutes, and ended with Ahmeek looking very spruce and well-groomed. — HARPER CORY, in "Lovable Beasts." (London: Nicholson).

Sailing From England

Under the soft blue of her summer skies
And valedictorily over the ship
The cliff-white gulls were hovering:
Oh, in the sunless days of the long winter
These bright birds in a cloudless heaven
May my heart be recovering.

A. E. JOHNSON.

Divine Influence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR much about personal influence today. How often we are told that a certain person would never have succeeded or been given his job had it not been for some personal influence behind him! This might lead one to conclude that it is necessary to curry favor with those holding influential positions, to keep in with this person or that in order to get something out of them. We may tell ourselves that this seems a legitimate argument, a perfectly justifiable method of benefiting ourselves; that we have a right to get on in life, so why not cultivate friends at court?

Let us turn to the Bible and see what Jesus did when starting out on his epoch-making career. While still a boy working in a village carpenter shop, Christ Jesus must have realized something of the stupendous task that lay before him. He was to preach and teach the truth; he was, moreover, to prove by demonstration that the wonderful truth which was revealed to him was for all mankind and for all time. Did Jesus ever look to personal influence to help him, or curry favor with those in authority? Did he ever feel the need of money or human aggrandizement with which to accomplish his great task?

Human arguments do not vary much with the ages. The suggestions that come to men today are similar to those that came to Jesus in the wilderness. There, evil presented to his thought the desirability of "the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them." Error whispered to him that here was power he might have through accepting evil as real, yet he turned his back on the lie and sought the kingdom of God.

Walking by the Sea of Galilee he saw two fishermen casting their net into the sea, and bade them follow him. These friends Jesus chose to help him in the ministry were men without position, and with little money. Why did he choose such men? Because of their simple honesty; perhaps because of their very lack of much of this world's goods. Christ Jesus knew that in order to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth he must turn his hearers away from the belief of personal influence and power to the Christ, God's manifestation. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Pref., p. xi), refers to Immanuel as "a divine influence ever present in human consciousness." This was the only influence Jesus acknowledged, the only help he needed; and this same power sustained the disciples after the resurrection, enabling them, even in times of great trial, to bring forth much spiritual fruit.

Personal influence changes. He who relies upon it may make some unfortunate blunder only to discover that, after all his efforts to be friendly with influential persons, he is no longer in favor. Or the one on whom he has relied may fall from his high position and be no longer able to aid him. The Bible counsels us not to put our trust in princes, or in the children of men, but rather to trust in the all-power of unchanging good, which is expressed equally by all God's children.

Man, as God's own son, needs no other help than His. This help may come through countless different channels—through the unsought kindness of friends, through one's own willingness to serve, or perhaps through ways entirely unknown, for "behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

There is no cause to fear that, because we do not know those who hold high positions we must, therefore, be losers. The Apostle John assures us that we are all sons of God, possessing a goodly heritage of joy, of harmony, and of bliss. And since, with God, there is no shadow of turning, we can have no sense of uncertainty regarding the present or the future.

Mrs. Eddy began her life work with little money or personal influence. How easily she might have argued for the necessity of influential friends! Humanly alone, she was confronted with the task of giving her revelation of Truth to the world, and at first found the responsive thought among simple folk in humble homes.

The belief in personal influence deprives us of the very help we are seeking. On the other hand, the understanding of the limitless resources of our heavenly Father opens to us sources of good we never dreamed of. Then we, in turn, will be given the joyous privilege of spreading abroad the blessings wherewith we ourselves have been blessed of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Summit and Descent

How tell, how remember with method or completeness the full measure of exhilaration—the tramp in silence under the morning stars; the hush which precedes the dawn, and the glowing circles of sunlight round the distant peaks; the ring of the crisp ice in the early morn, the study of the path, and the halt merry with shouts and jests; the snatched meal, preposterous but delicious; the grappling with some mad ice-torrent, and the cunning path wound upwards through a chaos of *séracs*; the wild and fairy loveliness of cavern and chasm; then the upward strain across some blinding wall of snow; the crash of the ice-axe and the whirr of the riven blocks; the clutch at the hewn step; the balanced tread along the jagged ridge; the spring at the last crag, and then the keen cheer from the summit?

What a summit! what a reward for work!—the world as it were, and all that it holds, the plains and hills, the lakes, rivers, towns, villages, meadows and vineyards, myriads of peaks snow-tinted, and valleys infinite, opening before the amazed eyesight in circle beyond circle, and all around and beneath broad wastes of snow and unimaginable gulfs. . . . Then, filled through and through with awe and joy, the last look taken, one turns again to work, to the mad whirl of the glissade, the still more treacherous descent, the dripping glacier-bridge at noon, the effaced footprints, the cheery tramp through slush and snow, happy and bespattered, stumbling and laughing, drenched and merry—the tread at last on the springing turf as on that of a long unseen home; the first mosses, the highest pines, and the log huts one after another; the first few and ever-increasing marks of man and cultivated earth and civilized existence, the blessed signs of human life and social aid, the nestling village, huts and barns, the long files of gentle herds, the half-golden patch of corn, the quaintly poised bridge, the lowly roof and flashing cross of the village church, the kindly "good-night" of the peasant, the simple welcome and the homely glow of the hospitable hearth.—From "My Alpine Jubilee," by FREDERIC HARRISON. (London: Smith, Elder).

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Progress in Education

The Consolidation of Universities

To Prevent a Duplication of Effort

By ARCHIE M. PALMER
Associate Secretary of the Association of American Colleges

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE announcement of the development of coöperative measures leading to the consolidation of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University into a single great educational center again brings into the focus of public attention one of the most significant trends in American higher education today. The proposed coördination of the facilities of these two major universities in the Chicago area is designed to prevent overlapping of interests, to eliminate duplication of effort, and to provide efficient and economical administration of higher educational opportunities in that district.

The combination of these two institutions represents another manifestation of the progressive spirit which has dominated the college and university world during recent years. It is obviously a recognition of the need for an educational and administrative readjustment to meet changing social and economic conditions. During the last few years there has been a strong movement among the institutions of higher learning to scrutinize more carefully their aims and objectives, their facilities and personnel, and their adequacy to fulfill their mission and serve their particular constituencies.

Need for Higher Standards

As a result of this examination of "whither they are going and how" there are to be observed in many colleges and universities curriculum modifications, physical improvements, and readjustments in the direction of coördination and closer cooperation with other educational institutions. All these changes and particularly the readjustments have for the most part been made in an effort to meet higher standards of organization and efficiency, to secure a concentration of resources and more adequate support, to eliminate competition, and to achieve economy in administration.

The Educational Directory, published annually by the United States Office of Education, this year lists 1486 institutions of higher education, including 602 colleges and universities, 204 independent professional and technical schools, 154 teachers colleges, 90 normal schools, 82 colleges for Negroes, and 354 junior colleges. Many of these institutions were conceived to meet conditions existing at the time of their founding, and established in response to interests that were more emotional than intellectual.

Changing social and economic conditions are testing colleges and universities all over the country. Surveys of public higher education in various states reveal that the establishment of many publicly supported institutions was determined largely or entirely by political barter rather than by rational procedure, and with more concern for questions of local support than with problems of effective and economical service to the state as a whole. Today many states are discovering the inevitable wastes and extravagant costs which follow in the wake of unplanned education. The lack of intelligent planning has been recognized in many states and programs looking to coördination and the elimination of unnecessary duplication have been put into effect. While the present economic crisis is not solely responsible for calling attention to existing defects and anomalies, it has brought the situation more sharply into focus.

Florida effected a reorganization of its system of higher education more than 25 years ago. An educational survey, made in 1929, thus referred to the reorganization:

> No other state in the Union has faced the problems resulting from the haphazard establishment of higher educational institutions so squarely, nor made such basic and far-reaching changes of major importance. Florida affords a splendid illustration of far-reaching statesmanship in effecting a solution of such a difficult and almost universal condition in state-supported higher education.

Through the operation of the plan adopted, economy has been effected, duplication eliminated, and higher education provided according to the best standards.

Felt in State Schools

This integrating movement is now making itself felt generally in the field of state-supported higher education, and steps have recently been taken leading to the reorganization and consolidation of state institutions. Oregon has just completed the formulation of a single coördinated and unified system of higher education. In Georgia and Mississippi new boards have been created for the centralized control and management of the state-supported institutions for higher learning, and in North Carolina a program has been adopted for the merging of three existing state schools into the University of North Carolina. Surveys have been made of the situation in California, Mississippi, New Jersey, Texas and other states and similar programs are under consideration in those states. These developments are directed toward the correlation of the activities of the separate institutions, the elimination of overlapping and duplication, and the provision of better business administration.

In the analysis of the situation in California the survey committee found that "much of the confusion in the educational system arises from the fact that no authority competent to plan and speak for the State as a whole has determined in clear and unmistakable terms the social and educational functions to be performed by various units of the system in serving the present needs of civilization in California." The progressive character of these reports is illustrated by the recommendation included in the North Carolina plan, that the board of trustees, together with the president of the university system, "after careful study of the report of the survey committee and such other independent investigations and studies as they deem advisable, shall make from time to time such changes and transfers among the several units as to bring about such further steps in consolidation as shall seem to them to be for the best interest of the University System and the State."

Many recent consolidations have involved groups of colleges affiliated with the same religious denomination and have been designed to conserve and strengthen the interests of the church in higher education. In several instances the reorganizations have resulted in the combination of colleges into systems, each with a strong central four-year college and one or more affiliated junior colleges. The successful maintenance over a period of years of a number of systems of colleges of this character, such as the Emory University system, the University of Pittsburgh system, and the University of Idaho system, justifies faith in this form of organization. The tendency in these coöperative endeavors has usually been to organize along state or regional lines.

The various church boards of education are facing the situation frankly and courageously. They are sponsoring intensive surveys of their colleges. They are conducting comprehensive studies of the activities and responsibilities of the denomination in the higher educational field. Some weaker schools are being discontinued, while others are being merged into stronger units. Among church-related colleges, as among state-supported institutions, the tendency is toward centralization as a means to efficiency of administration and economy of operation.

Solution to Financial Problem

One church board has recommended "the serious consideration of the possible consolidation of struggling colleges in areas where these institutions duplicate to a large extent each other's work." For many a hard-pressed small college with inadequate endowment and diminishing patronage and support, the best solution of its financial problem is a merger with a strong institution of similar ideals and objectives.

In some instances coöperative programs have been developed which cut across denominational lines, as in the case of the arrangement recently made between La Verne College and the Claremont Colleges in California. And, in Oklahoma, plans are under consideration which would bring the church-related colleges in that State, as well as the publicly supported institutions into a "Greater University of Oklahoma." Under the proposed plan the church-related colleges would not sacrifice their autonomy or self-direction, but in common with the state schools would derive many advantages from the affiliation through the elimination of duplication, overlapping and competition. The possibilities of this movement are so great that it is to be hoped that legal complications may not prevent its consummation as was the case more than a score of years ago when an attempt was made to effect a consolidation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

Economic forces have served to reveal both the strength and the weakness of our educational undertakings, and have compelled a more careful examination and appraisal of their fundamental structure. Such developments as those mentioned above are illustrative of the steps which are being taken to strengthen and improve the efficacy of our higher educational facilities in the light of changing social needs.

Wisconsin College of the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

ON Oct. 2, WHA at Madison and WLBL at Stevens Point, the two Wisconsin state-owned radio stations, inaugurated an educational project that has never before been attempted. The Wisconsin College of the Air will, by means of a series of radio broadcasts for 30 weeks, give carefully planned courses of instruction each day. Instead of listening to crooners, jazz orchestras and cheap comedy, Wisconsin youths will have the privilege of hearing well-informed and prominent men discuss problems ranging from methods of crop growing to the intricacies of banking.

Harold A. Engel, assistant program manager of WHA, who has worked on this project for some time, says of it: "In Wisconsin, there are more than 120,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 20 years who are out of school, and for the most part unemployed. To solve, at least in part, the perplexing educational problem that this group presents is the function of the College of the Air.

"Because opportunities for continued education are less available in rural areas than in cities, and because the two stations can reach the far corners of the State, particular emphasis has been placed on those topics in which farm young people are interested."

There will be five courses in all, each coming at the same hour, but on a different day of the week. For 30 weeks, in the comfort of their homes, students can attend, by means of the radio, these classes conducted by leading educators. Experts in specific fields of education have planned the courses so that the listening students will gain a knowledge of how to fit themselves into the present situation.

To Wisconsin residents, there will be no tuition fee and no charge for study helps, examinations, or certificates of achievement, to be awarded upon the successful completion of the courses.

Students may enroll in one or all of the five courses. The first, which mainly attracts boys, is "Farm Life and Living." Experts from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, such as Mr. Asher Hobson and Mr. B. H. Hibbard, will deliver a great deal of valuable and timely information about agricultural economics, livestock feeding and management, farm crops and the improvement of home grounds.

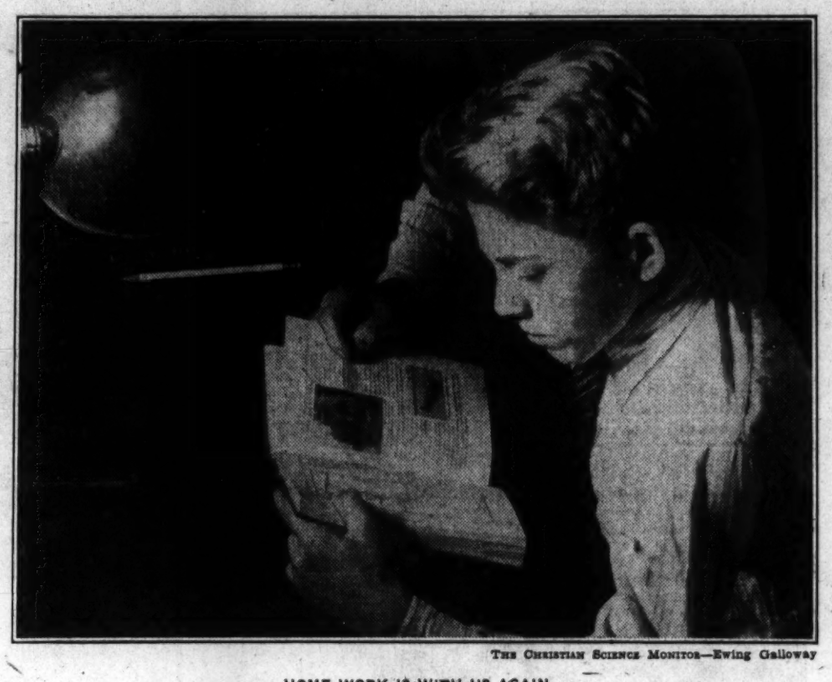
For the girls, a course in Home Economics entitled "You and Your Home" will deal with clothing, the history of fashions, food and its importance to health, decoration, entertaining and child care.

The remaining three courses will be of interest to both sexes. One on the arts is entitled "Enjoying Your Leisure." Men, like Mr. Edgar B. Gordon, professor of music at the University of Wisconsin and Professor Yocum of the architectural school will lecture on music, literature, and art. The course entitled "The World About You" will disclose many scientific facts in chemistry, astronomy, physics, and physiology. And last, the social science course, "Next Steps for America," will aid the students to understand our elaborate systems of banking, financing, taxation, as well as the new codes that are being adopted. Mr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. E. A. Ross, noted sociologist, Mr. Selig Perlman, well-known economist, and others will conduct these lectures. A counseling period will be included in this hour to help the young people prepare to make a living in this world of changing occupations.

Applications have been flowing in, and in most cases they are for four courses, only omitting the one designed for the opposite sex.

Mr. George P. Hambrecht, director of the State Board of Vocational Education, in commenting on this new activity which is attracting nation-wide attention, stated, "The project for a Wisconsin College of the Air is one of the most significant developments in a state famed for pioneering in the field of popular education. It is one of the most tragic features of the depression that thousands of young people and adults who long for educational guidance and assistance are financially unable to use their enforced leisure for self-improvement.

"The State radio station is one of the most vital arts of the educational system of the State, and I predict that it will grow rapidly in importance as not only one of the most economical, but also one of the most effective methods of securing universal education."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

HOME WORK IS WITH US AGAIN

The opportunities and responsibilities for home work that is worth while are in the hands of three persons—the teacher, the parent and the child. On the teacher's part, the home task should be clearly explained to the child and well motivated. The ground should be prepared for the seeds of growth. If the task is mere drill and difficult to motivate, the child has a right to know it, and the reason for doing the exercises. On the parent's part, a good place in which to study should be provided, and the child given every aid toward forming and maintaining regular study habits. On the child's part is the opportunity and responsibility for doing an assigned task thoroughly, coöperatively and to the best of his ability, increasing his mental stature.

The Unlocking of Ourselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A RARE privilege came to me recently in the sharing of the adventures of Robin Hood with an able teacher and her sixth grade class.

We lived intimately with the ways and customs of early England; we dramatized the various Robin Hood situations; we made original Robin Hood adventures; we arranged the scenes for Robin Hood moving pictures; we gave tableaux connected with the stories; we put Robin Hood into the Hall of Fame, keeping a record of his deeds and listing the qualities which justified this claim; we talked of people in our own neighborhoods who seem to have the same fine adventuresome spirit of Robin Hood.

I left this very pleasant comradeship with Robin Hood with this thought, "How delightfully and sympathetically that teacher has approached the study of literature! How well she has emphasized the heart side of the story!" All the children in the group saw in the story something in common with themselves. They saw an outlet not an inlet. They found themselves through the reading and through enjoyment of it. They had acquired the habit of constructive reading and of constructive thinking and appreciating. They had long parted company with manuals, handbooks and outlines stuffed with lifeless and unreal information and were establishing a delightful teacher and pupil relation with the experiences themselves. They were drinking at the original source, feeling as the author felt, living with him the thrilling adventures of the past, seeing with him the glory of commonplace in the common experiences of their own group, gaining a richer acquaintance with human nature through the expression of human deeds.

Need to Express Truth

Emerson has so well expressed this very thought: "For all men live by truth, and stand in need of expression. In love, in art, in politics, in labor, in games, we study to utter our painful secret. The man is only half himself, the other half is his expression."

If every teacher could only encourage children to unlock themselves in the reading of a good book. Every story, poem, book, or incident—if it be a right one—should be only an extension of the child. The teacher and the parent should encourage the child to carry more and more self-confidence and self-respect into his reading. As soon as the child begins to find himself in the literature he reads, he will travel through many countries and into many lands. So frequently we hear adults remark as they read a poem, story or book, "That is exactly what I have felt for a long time but I have never been able to say it."

Is it not this very thing—this vibrant desire for self-expression—that Lincoln had so strongly? It gave him the ability to say in his letters and in his speeches what so many people yearned to say and could not. He became a great leader of men because he interpreted them to themselves.

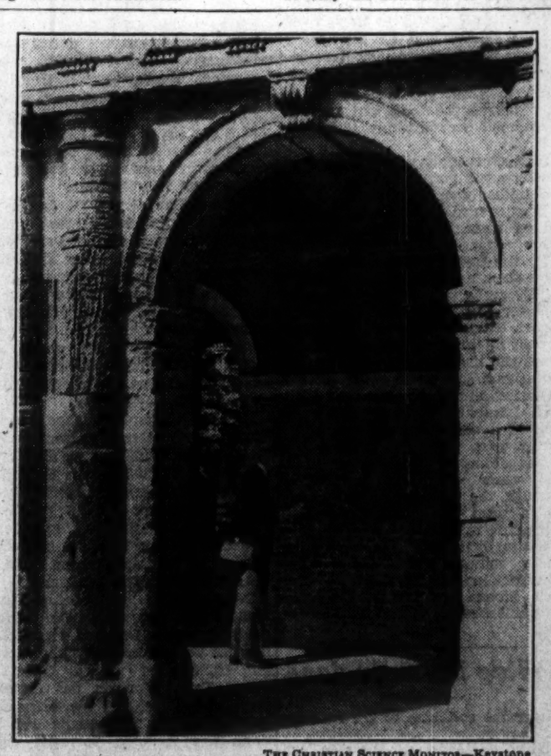
Voice From Within

His Gettysburg address was full of ennobling influences, dedicated to a hallowed place. It was put into words simple enough for a schoolboy to understand. Through the ability to put these emotions into words, Lincoln became a great benefactor and the speech itself became great literature. It is no wonder that Edward Everett said of it, "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came so near to the central idea of this occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes." Great literature, then, is a voice from within rather than a fact from without.

How joyfully and how happily a course in English literature proceeds when the teachers all along the line realize that the learning of literature does not come from the history of literature but from the experiencing, the finding of oneself in the literature.

When a teacher is able to interpret a fine piece of literature in such a way that the half-formed thoughts, the suppressed moods, the nonexpressed desires of the various members of the group, are all brought forth into harmony and completeness, then there is genuine pleasure ahead. Each page will glow with mastery, with power, with energy, with light. The literature period, the library reading, the independent reading at home, the dramatic club will all coöperate toward the same fine accomplishment—the loving of literature through feeling and through sharing, the understanding of literature through unlocking the gate to child experience. The ideal that has been reflected through the study of literature, then, will become real, and a finer, cleaner, better way of living will naturally follow.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

NEW HEADMASTER OF ETON COLLEGE

Mr. Claude Elliott, Headmaster of Eton, having a quiet read in the cloisters. Mr. Elliott succeeded Dr. C. A. Arlington, on the latter's appointment to the Deanery of Durham. As all the world knows, Eton is one of England's oldest and most famous "public" schools, carrying on a great tradition of character education and sound learning.

Farming Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

A great feature of rural education in this State, which, of course, depends mainly on primary production, is the home project club. It is really a young farmers' organization but specific work is done according to the district. There are dairying, poultry, fruit growing and general farming clubs. The education department, which introduced the idea, and it has now been copied in Victoria, has found this form of practical agricultural education so popular that the movement is constantly being extended.

Boys who join these clubs undertake to follow up some particular project in primary education. It may be looking after sheep and calves, doing a little general farming under the guidance of a father, or an elder brother, gardening and so forth. The boys keep accounts and must present a complete statement of operations showing profit or loss, over a given period.

The records of the department show that many boys have followed up their projects after leaving school and have become successful producers. The education department provides a special staff of teachers to conduct these clubs.

In promoting the clubs, and extending their usefulness, the teachers at the country schools are assisted by agricultural bureaus and experts of the Agricultural Department, who interview the boys and gave them advice. Apart from the home project scheme, both theoretical and practical agriculture is taught in 225 primary schools in South Australia.

There has also been established an agricultural high school on the grounds of the large research institute which is conducted by the Adelaide University. It is situated at the foothills with a most picturesque setting and the pupils have the advantage of studying the experimental fields of the institute.

The aim of the Education Department is to encourage young men to go on the land and to develop the agricultural industry. The policy of the new Government is to extend primary industries and bring more land under cultivation. Steps are also being taken to improve the breeding of wheats.

Yale and South Africa In Friendly Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn.

An interesting adventure in international relations is to be undertaken by the students of Yale University and of the University of South Africa, as a result of correspondence which has recently passed between student representatives of both institutions.

The adventure opened when the Yale Student Council received a letter from Miss Wanda E. Dobrawsky, of the South African University, in which she said:

"We students of South Africa are anxious to establish and increase friendly interrelations between the universities of your country and those of South Africa. To do this we desire to open up a magazine and university paper exchange between the universities, and intercorrespondence between the individual students.

"We have chosen your university, knowing it to be a thoroughly representative institution of your country, and feel sure that you will agree to our suggestion and help carry the scheme into effect.

"Each university in South Africa will send its chief academic and literary productions to your libraries, enabling your students to gather much of university life, customs, and standards in South Africa. Your university will reciprocate and send your chief publication for distribution in South Africa.

"Everything will be done to promote a flourishing and continuous correspondence between individual students. We appeal to you as student leaders to use the best and most judicious means in collecting names and addresses together with the necessary particulars—interests, hobbies, language, sex of desired pen friend, age, etc., of the most reliable and keen students desiring pen friends in South Africa."

The Student Council at Yale has already received a large number of names of Yale students who wish to enter into this correspondence, and interesting results are expected.

'French Without Tears'

How the Phonograph Teaches You a Language

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"FRENCH without tears" is a pleasant thought. Not that, in these days of enlightened educational methods, many people shed tears—real tears—over the learning of French. Since the miseries connected with those dry little grammar books which overshadowed the school days of the child of the last generation were mercifully brought to an end, even French verbs have become less terrible, and tears have been dried. Nevertheless, there do remain for many people—and especially if they are grown-up people—a good many doubts and difficulties connected with the learning of a language which is not their own.

This is unfortunate. Language being the "dress of thought," so much of the thought of nations is hidden behind their own frontiers; so much that is beautiful in the literature of nations is unexplored; so much of the good will between nations goes unrecognized—and all because the question of language comes in between and prevents complete understanding.

There is, of course, only one sensible way of learning a language, and that is by removing oneself bodily to the country the language of which one wishes to learn, and by there remaining until the job is done. But not everybody can do this. Neither can everybody procure a foreigner of perfect accent, teaching ability, and reasonable fees with whom, in their own country, they can spend sufficient time to become proficient. But these barriers should not, simply because they seem large, be allowed to become insuperable. They are not insuperable. There are ways and means by which any person may learn, and learn "without tears," even if they happen to live out of hearing, by a world's breadth, of the language they would speak.

More than one method of study may be adopted—linguists are being kind to the student nowadays—but one of the most helpful, and, without any doubt, the most enjoyable, even though it be mechanical, is the method of learning a language by means of a phonograph.

Past the Experimental Stage

The method is not new, of course, but that is an advantage, since it is no longer in an experimental stage. The Foylophone, the H. M. V. and the Columbia methods in Great Britain, and the Cortina method in the United States, have already produced comprehensive courses which cover, between them, tuition in French, German and Spanish, while the Linguaphone Institute in London has courses in 16 different languages—all the chief European ones and several Oriental—and all that remains to be done is for the would-be learner of one or all of them (because a second language is always easier than the first, and a third easier than the second) to possess himself of a phonograph, a good supply of ordinary steel needles, the records, and the textbooks of the course.

The courses of all the various methods are arranged on much the same lines; and the student of medium ability, able to devote one hour each day to study, will, at the end of some seven months, be fluent in ordinary conversation, having 3000 words or so at his command, and pronouncing them with the accuracy of one who has had the advantage of hearing in his own home, over and over again, not one, but many foreign men and women talking.

Having procured the necessary apparatus, and selected the first record, the student sets the affair in motion and listens in, textbook in hand. The textbook is open at the first page, where, on the left-hand side (supposing him to have undertaken, say the Linguaphone course) is a picture, and on the right-hand side are the words which the speaker is saying reproduced in print.

The speaker is telling all about the family of people who appear in the picture—the mother at the piano, the father writing at the table, and so on. He is speaking slowly and deliberately, and the student is encouraged (usually greatly to his liking) to disregard all inner questionings on the subject of grammar, and all questionings as to the meaning of the words he hears and reads. He is told simply to listen and listen, until the words, repeated again and again, get inside his skin, as it were, and become part of himself. The method is, of course, that by which all children learn, in their first years, their own language—hearing it, but making no effort to understand.

Halfway through the record, there is a crack, and the speaker breaks away from his description and enters upon a conversation, taken at a slightly higher speed, on the subject he has been describing. At the end of the record, and having repeated it a number of times, the student goes through the written text and endeavors to understand it by the aid of the picture and a marginal vocabulary. He is told (again to his joy) that he should not yet pronounce the words himself, or attempt to memorize them. The next turn with the machine will start the necessary process of memorizing; a further study of the written text will complete it. Pronunciation will not come until a later stage, and then it will be accomplished by taking the record in small sections (a touch of the finger will stop it without doing damage to its surface) and repeating the words aloud exactly as they have been spoken.

When Convenient

Somebody said once that one of the main hindrances to the learning of a language lay in the fact that most people were obliged to take their lessons at stated times and, in the case of grown-up people, such times were usually after working hours when receptivity is at its lowest.

With the phonograph method this is eliminated. The student works when he likes and how he likes. He is told to take things easily, and lessons as they advance, as they carry him through the interests of the home, the streets, the shops, hotels, theaters, traveling, exchanging money, visiting a post office and so on, come in easy stages.

Each conversational course consists—in the case of the Linguaphone method—of 16 double-sided records; but the student need not end here. Having mastered conversation, he may then proceed to the study of more advanced travel, of literature, of commerce. There is really no end to the business. With the key of language turned in the lock, treasures of literature greater than he has ever suspected will be open to him, and treasures of friendships made possible through the channels of free and unimpaired intercourse.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL.

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Home Building and Gardening

Peonies Should Be Planted Now

And Here Are Points on Kinds and Care

By KENNETH STALCUP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE peony, with its wide range of delicate colors and its wide variety of form, is useful either for garden and landscape planting or as a cut flower. It may be successfully grown in any good garden soil. In addition to being easily grown and cultivated, peonies are unusually free from pests.

There are many desirable places in which to plant peonies around the home or in the garden. They may be massed along walks and drives, planted along boundaries, or grown in a bed with other perennials. A good many people prefer to plant peonies in beds by themselves, rather than among other perennial flowers, the reason being that during the blooming season they smother surrounding plants.

In selecting peonies be careful to include early and late as well as mid-season varieties, in order that the longest season of bloom may be obtained. The following early varieties have proved satisfactory to the writer: Raphael, General Bertrand, Madame Ducel, Festiva Maxima and Edulis Superba. Some excellent mid-season varieties are: Felix Crousse, Achille, Dr. Bretonneau, Venus and Octave Demay. Some late varieties which should be included in every garden are La Tulipe, Delachei, Fulgida, Claire Dubois and Marie Lemoine.

The Time to Cut Them

A bouquet of fresh peonies makes the home very attractive. The best time to cut peonies is early morning while they are still bright and fresh. Peonies should be cut while still in the bud stage. After cutting the flowers should be immediately placed in a deep container with the water reaching almost to the bloom. I find that the best varieties to grow for cut flowers are Pierre Dessert, Whitleyi, Duc de Wellington, and Souvenir de Exposition Universelle.

The best time to plant peonies, for northern latitudes, is now, the exact date depending upon seasonal conditions and the locality. They may be planted a little later, although it is not advisable because they do not make sufficient growth before freezing weather sets in. The soil is always in excellent condition in early autumn so that planting can be done properly.

Peonies should never be planted in the spring, for the roots begin to grow the first warm days and no amount of care can protect them. Sometimes it is possible to move the roots from one portion of the garden to another with good results, provided a large clump of soil is transferred with them. If it is desirable to divide the clumps, it is best to wait until autumn to do it.

Peonies thrive in almost any soil, but for best results a rather heavy soil is desirable. The soil must be well drained, however, as the roots will rot if water stands over them in winter. If you want to propagate peonies, a sandy soil is better because the roots spread more and become stronger.

Preparing the Ground

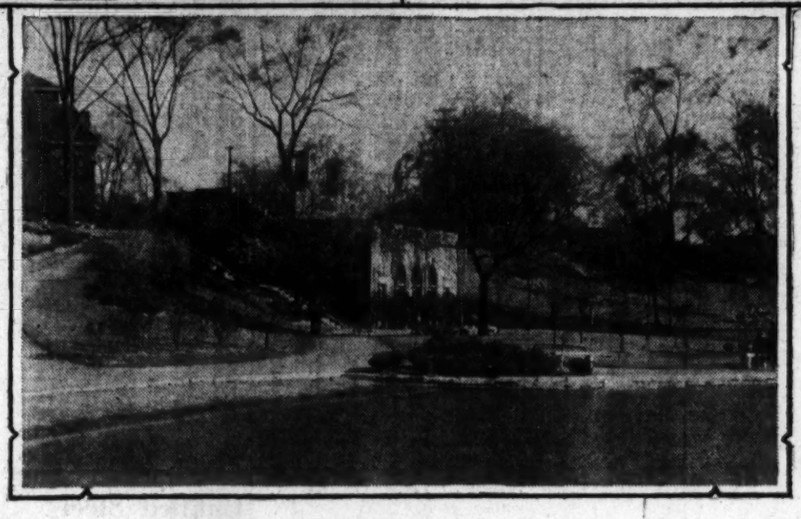
The soil should be thoroughly prepared. The ground should be dug to a depth of 20 inches, and enriched with a liberal supply of well-rotted manure, as the decay of manure will injure the roots. Peonies do not thrive in an acid soil, so it is necessary to add ground limestone or hydrated lime. How much of these minerals to add depends upon the acidity of the soil, but ordinarily one pound of ground limestone may be safely put to 20 square feet. Ground bone is also beneficial to the soil. All this should be mixed thoroughly with the soil.

Divisions usually have from one to two buds. In planting the divisions set them so that the buds are two inches below the surface, in a heavy soil, to three inches in a light, sandy soil. The holes should be large enough so that the roots will not be crushed. Pack the soil firmly around the roots, and see that no manure comes in contact with the roots. Then slightly mound the soil over the plant to allow settling during the winter. Too shallow planting may result in injured buds, while too deep planting may result in the rotting of the roots.

Winter Covering

The peonies should be mulched just as soon as the ground freezes. Although peonies are one of our hardiest plants, alternate freezing and thawing sometimes injures the buds if these are too near the surface of the ground. There are too kinds of winter covering to use for peonies. First, you may put one or two forkfuls of manure to each plant; this not only serves as a protection but provides plant food. In the spring the coarse portions are removed, but the remainder is worked into the soil. The other method is mulching the plants with straw, hay, or leaves. This covering should be removed in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which is usually in March.

One of the worst things that the amateur has to contend with in raising peonies is failing to bloom. This results from numerous causes. Planting peonies too deep is sometimes a cause of failure. Peonies often fail to bloom if they are planted late or if the soil is poor and run down. Clumps of peonies should not be divided unless they have well developed roots, otherwise the plants will suffer for want of plant food and water.



Courtesy of the Cleveland Garden Club to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower Center, Courtesy of Cleveland Museum of Art.

Views of the Garden Center Maintained by the Cleveland Garden Club. The Building (Below), Once Disused Boathouse on Wade Park Pond, Is Now an Active Headquarters for Collecting and Disseminating Garden Information. Above Are Views of the Office Alcove and the Exhibition Room.

The Garden Hedge Returns

Kinds and Heights Vary for Different Uses

By EGBERT HANS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE hedge is coming back. It was the pride of the old colonial gardens of New England and the South, built as they were upon an Old-World pattern, where the hedge was ever considered a first requisite of garden privacy and enjoyment. As America grew westward a wave of democracy-expression, leveling barriers, gave rise to open home grounds and borderless lawns broken up by equally open flowerbeds: property lines were invisible and all that "was" could be seen.

Then—as it was bound to do—the desire for privacy asserted itself anew, and the original meaning of the word garden, "inclosure," is again coming into its own.

Hedges might well be divided in three classes according to their use and function in the garden and home grounds scheme.

First there is the "property line" hedge uniting the grounds definitely to the house and separating both from your neighbor's land or the street.

This hedge has a double function. It must give you privacy to whatever degree you may desire, but it is also your last opportunity to reconcile or "tie up" your garden picture with the landscape picture that lies beyond. It is seldom that a straight hedge—clipped or unclipped—will prove satisfactory where it merges with the informality of the countryside beyond, and here the hedge should be a boundary planting designed especially to "fit" into this picture that is beyond your control and yet within your vision.

Such a hedge should be made up of a variety of shrubs planted in an irregular belt, low shrubs in front and tall ones in the center with here and there a small flowering tree—a dogwood or flowering cherry. On the inside of the property use terior hedges meant to segregate certain definite units of the home grounds, such as the formal garden, the vegetable plot or the service yard. Here also use and function are of primary importance. Let us take the hedge around the flower garden, presumably of formal design. This hedge has a threefold purpose: first to inclose the garden, second to strengthen the outline of the design and third to form a strong background contrast for the color within the flower beds.

The evergreen hedge best meets this combination of requirements, and there are many varieties to choose from.

If a tall hedge is desired, the arborvitæ is the most satisfactory. While the American arborvitæ is much used, I prefer the variety orientalis Biota for its continued fresh green foliage. In full shade it is best to use the hemlocks.

Setting in the Plants

Much of the ultimate success of an evergreen hedge depends on the planting and subsequent care. Dig a continuous trench rather than a series of holes so that the plants can be spaced evenly.

Round the trench-bottom slightly to allow the roots to spread downward. If a heavy hedge with luxuriant density is desired plant in two rows spacing the small trees alternately some 18 inches apart.

Give them the usual evergreen care until they are well established. Then begin the clipping process by shearing the tops evenly but do not clip the sides until the trees are "well met." Let the bottom of the hedge be wider than the top so that the sun can reach the whole surface of this green wall, saving the bottom from becoming unslightly.

Where a low hedge is desired the Japanese yew proves excellent material, very adaptable to shearing and its rich velvety green forming an admirable background for the garden color. If you can wait use the compact dwarf variety Nana which in time will make a denser wall than the more spreading variety. In very dense shade use the Canadian yew.

There is no need to mention the Box hedge except as a tribute to and recognition of the finest of all hedges, which unfortunately is limited by climate and by budget. To many, privet appears a good substitute, but it is a very gullible plant, taking much food away from the garden it surrounds, and thus adding considerably to the cheap initial cost. A better substitute is the Evergreen Euonymus, variety Vegetus of radicans, which with patience and care, can be trained to become fine clipped hedges.

Low Borders

In the third class are the tiny hedges or borders which can do so much to bring out a garden's pattern and are especially valuable in the herb garden, or combined cutting and vegetable garden.

I refer to the Cotton lavender or Santolina. I have seen its gray foliage clipped as clean as marble. In the same class come the Teucrium, the dwarf evergreen barberries, the Euonymus Mycrophylium, some of the smaller Artemesias and other dwarf plants of definite outline and characteristic foliage that are worth looking for and experimenting with. The basic idea in hedge making is consistency. Hedges—large and small—are valuable in formal work and should be diversified, in color and form. In informal work there is no better example for hedge work than the hedgerows of the countryside that grow where plow and harrow stop.

Three Sketches Drawn by Egbert Hans for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Showing Effective Boundary Planting.

Showing Right and Wrong Ways of Shaping Hedges. Numbers 2 and 3 Allow No Sun Below. Numbers 1 and 4 Are Right.

the low deutzias in front, with some dwarf spiræas and other small growing varieties. Then build up the center with honeysuckles—Lonicera Tartarica and Morrowi—or some of the berry-bearing shrubs—dogwoods and viburnums. On the outside face down again with the Japanese barberries that will keep all intruders out, whether two- or four-legged. Let this hedge be irregular in width. It may take up a little extra space but the visional effect will be of greater expanse and it will merge a good deal better with the beyond.

Privacy and Beauty

Of course along the street a straight hedge can do no harm. Here privacy and hedge beauty are the only points to consider.

Here the choice is between an evergreen hedge or a deciduous one made up of flowering plants. Personally I prefer the latter along the street as it is a somewhat hazardous location for evergreens, and flowering hedges contribute much to the neighborhood's appearance.

Then for the street hedge there are the lilacs, all too often planted in small groups or as single plants; nothing surpasses a lilac hedge. Seldom used for hedge purposes and yet both practical and beautiful is the Euonymus Alatus, also called winged or Cork-barked Euonymus. While its bloom is inconspicuous its foliage is unusual, of a bright green and turning a rich scarlet in the autumn. Another happy combination for a street hedge is that of the Rosa rugosa and the Japanese barberries—a combination that holds good in the spring when the rugosa is dark, and the barberry light green, as well as in the fall when the fruit and foliage of both contribute to the warm fall color scheme.

In the second class we rate the in-

Set the Hedge in a Continuous Rounded Trench, the Plants Spaced Evenly.

A Civic-Minded Garden Club

Maintains a Garden Center Serving Community

By HELEN GRANT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

A GARDEN CLUB of 100 members that has been the means of serving over 25,000 people in one year. Such is the accomplishment of the Garden Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

How did they do it? By having a vision of what could be accomplished and then all working toward a common goal. The vision was a central place where people could get authentic information and enlightenment on garden problems, whether it was assistance with a landscape problem or advice on how to control an insect pest.

When the Garden Club of Cleveland was organized, its expressed purpose was to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs. Anything that came under this heading was a worth-while activity. So in February, 1930, the club voted to establish a Garden Center for the free dissemination of garden information.

The next question was finances, and a French Street Fair was held in June to raise the necessary funds. This fair was so successful that a two-story brick building beside the lake in Wade Park was secured to be used as a Garden Center. Years ago when boating was a fashionable Sunday afternoon pastime, this building was used to house the rowboats. It was rented for a very nominal fee from the city and extensive alterations were started. The following December it was opened to the public. Located in the Fine Arts Garden (which was sponsored the previous year by the Garden Club of Cleveland) it is right in the cultural center of Cleveland adjacent to the Art Museum, Western Reserve University, the Art School, and Severance Music Hall. Just off the beaten track of traffic, it is conveniently located, and easily accessible to all.

Exhibits and the Library

On the first floor is a long exhibition room, 15 by 50 feet, with French doors looking out upon the lake. Glass shelves have been fitted over these doors to permit of displays of growing plants. At each end portable shelves and bulletin boards hold various exhibits according to the season of the year. A small office, a flower room with running water, and a furnace, storage and cloak room also open off this exhibition room. Upstairs is the library, where a real horticultural library is being assembled. Six hundred volumes are already on hand, touching upon landscaping, horticulture, floriculture and ornithology. Some of these were obtained from the Garden Club's library, and others were donated by members. It is hoped to make this an extensive horticultural library such as is found in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. A vertical file has been started of clippings on subjects not in book form, and a large collection of seed catalogues and garden magazines is available.

Into the doors of the Garden Center flow a constant stream of people interested in improving their own environment—home owners, garden club members, apartment dwellers, professional gardeners, landscape architects, commercial florists, seedsmen, art school students, Boy and Girl Scouts, with their leaders, Girl Reserves, teachers and classes of elementary school children—a veritable cross-section of humanity. Out they come with practical garden information and a renewed vision of what can be accomplished by diligent effort.

The director of the Center, Miss Carroll C. Griminger, is a practical-minded person with an extensive training in horticulture and several years' experience with one of the large eastern seed houses. Two graduate botany students from Western Reserve University give part time assistance to the Center, for which they receive a fellowship tuition.

Two committees from the Garden Club of Cleveland determine policies, pass on matters of expenditure, and plan exhibits and programs with the help of an advisory committee chosen from various city institutions.

Each month special exhibits and programs are planned and worked out in coöperation with the various garden clubs of Cleveland. One month will feature garden insects and plant diseases together with the accepted remedies. Another month will be devoted to rock gardens with an actual garden and pool worked out in one end of the room. Other programs have dealt with such subjects as design of small gardens, roadside improvement, conservation of wild flowers, early seed sowing, window boxes, roses, dahlias, gladiolus, chrysanthemums, berried shrubs, compost piles, wardian cases, house plants, seed catalogues and Christmas greens.

Informal talks are given three or four times a month by people who are authorities in some particular garden subject. Folding chairs transform the exhibition room into a small lecture hall. Over 800 people attended these lectures last year.

Other Garden Clubs Can Do It

The establishment of a garden center is a project all communities can attempt. It meets a definite civic need. The entire town is improved by educating the citizens to beautify the surroundings of each individual home. It helps to center all garden club groups for constructive work. It proves a center for such civic projects as elimination of ugly areas, reforestation and community gardening. It provides a places for assembling a horticultural library and enable the holding of such activities as flower shows and a surplus plant exchange. There is no limit to what can be accomplished among the children for they clamor for classes in growing flowers and vegetables. Early in life they thus learn the love of beauty as expressed in nature. Model gardens may be laid out near-by and a botanical garden started for the information of all ages. Who can measure the influence for good that such a garden center may exert.

Hobbies and Hints

If You Have Only an Alley Path—

Lamoille, Ill.

Dear Friends:

With plenty of space and a natural setting it is no task for a flower lover to visualize and evolve the dreamed of garden; but, with only a strip of ground 10 feet wide between the house and the lot line next to an alley requires careful planning to achieve an artistic effect. The house itself is a little gray shingled, rose roofed Normandy type cottage. By attaching a picket fence to the front corner of the house and running it to the lot line and then parallel with the alley, it gave a wider effect and also served to break up the "cutting across" habit of neighborhood children and adults. Shrubs were planted on each side of the gate, which do not hide the fence but give an air of privacy to the garden. Grass seed was sowed along the alley outside the fence and this strip was kept mowed and we soon found that it was left undisturbed and added greatly to the effectiveness of our garden.

A narrow gravel path edged with red brick was led through the center of the garden and curved around the house to the back door. Along this path were planted pinches of varieties of creeping sedums, rotund little Sempervivum chicks (which so cheerfully establish themselves anywhere you put them when you separate them from their mother); phlox sublata, dianthus deltoides (which when clipped after each blooming produced three successive blooms this summer), prostrate veronica, ajuga with its lovely blue spikes, and a dainty variegated leaved continuous blooming plant, for which I have never been able to learn any name other than "Iowa Clover" (this sometimes has blooms as late as December). These almost entirely cover the brick edging now, having the additional charm of remaining mossy green all through the winter. Next to these are crocus, scillas, narcissus, jonquils and Clara Butte tulips, also early blue and rose phlox, making a gay mass of color beginning the latter part of March. As soon as the soil is workable, annual phlox (a dwarf variety known as nana compacta, six inches high) is planted and its gorgeous heads in many hues and patterns remind one of nothing so much as Grandmother's patchwork quilts. This will bloom all season if sheared occasionally. In between and back of these I always have plenty of seedlings of ageratum, dwarf marigold, and browallis, which only need thinning, and make the garden in autumn a glory in blue and gold. Along the back of the border on each side are pyrethrums, delphiniums, Madonna lilies, hardy aster, phlox, chrysanthemums, false dragon head (the new vivid variety); Bristol Fairy baby's breath, an occasional clump of iris, rubrum lilies. Leaning on the fence are boltonia, artimissea lactiflora, several "wall roses," a perennial sweet pea cascading over the fence and covered all during the hottest driest part of summer with its lovely sprawly rose-colored blossoms. In the corner where the path curves around in back is an old-fashioned double which is simply covered with bloom in May. Across the back hanging over the fence is a rugosa rose whose long branches, some of them nearly 30 feet in length, are twined in and out along the top of the fence as far as they will go, covered with pink roses in July and red berries in the fall.

Our garden is a glow of bloom from late March until November, regularly inspected and exclaimed over by the little tots from down the alley, innocently suggesting which blossoms they especially admire knowing this seldom fails to elicit a bouquet to "take to Mother." We have dreams of a pool and rock garden some day, but for the present the birds, bees, butterflies and children seem to find it very lovely as it is. Truly a garden is a "lovesome thing" and develops the urge for sharing and friendliness.

(Mrs.) W. C. B.

Gifts You Can Make for Garden Friends

Winter Park, Fla.

Dear Editor:

I always read every word of the garden page, and derive both pleasure and profit from it. With the coming of the holidays, I wondered if the following suggestions for gifts that brought us much pleasure, would be helpful. They are all practical and easily made.

A much appreciated gift, if your friend spends much time in her garden, will be a kneeling pillow. This is made by cutting two circular pieces of any bright colored oilcloth, about 13 inches in diameter, several thicknesses of outing flannel, or an old counterpane will do nicely, the same size and shape. Bind these together with a piece of bias oilcloth of contrasting color, but before you stitch this binding on, place a strap about two inches wide clear across one side of the pillow. This strap carried over the arm, makes the pillow into a very convenient carrying basket for cut flowers, cuttings, etc. So you see this gift has a dual purpose!

With the oilcloth you have left, make a handy planting apron. Make it just a plain old-fashioned tie-around apron, with all kinds of pockets in it. Have the bottom with a piece stitched clear across, and divided into pockets for seeds, a deeper narrow one on the left side for garden shears, and a strap on the right side for the trowel. It should have loops to hang up, just like a wall pocket, when the gardener is through with it.

Every seed store carries small markers just about eight inches long, which can be bought for a trifle. Shellac these, or paint with any clear paint, then in black paint letter them with the names of well-known vegetables or flowers. These can then be used from year to year, and the owner will bless you, for it is ofttimes hard to remember what seed was planted in which row!

Don't forget to give your bird-loving friends a packet of gourd seeds. We had some this year, that when dried, hollowed out, and painted, made lovely swinging bird-houses.

Mrs. B. S. Y.

Birds Are Decorative

Nothing is more decorative in gardens than birds, and they are attracted by houses, feeding- and nesting-trays, and baths. All these may be fashioned by a handy man who studies the habits of the birds he wishes to entertain; or they may be bought at moderate prices so constructed as to suit the most individual of our feathered guests. Birds have definite ideas about architecture and what suits a flicker will not suit a robin. Wrens and bluebirds need houses with several compartments; otherwise they desert their home after their first brood can fly; or if two families occupy the same house, they quarrel if crowded. Bluebirds, furthermore, object to a hanging shelter. Martins, which colonize, demand many rooms and even attics. Some birds will not nest in any house, but require sheltered shelves. Mr. Joseph H. Dodgson, an expert in bird habits and architecture, tells us, however, that all birds must have in their homes ventilation without drafts; and that a piece of red cedar is as essential to their happiness as is a radio to many of us. They are also attracted, he says, by shining metal, and he always trims his houses with such an ornament. The size of the opening is another matter of importance; it must permit easy entrance and also effective defense. It should be placed two inches from the top of the house, so as to insure privacy during incubation.

Feeding tables for birds differ according to the diet of those varieties which frequent the particular garden. Even bathing and drinking basins must take into account the manners of those species which will visit them.

* * *

Weather vanes offer opportunity for autobiographical confession. They are, as it were, animated book plates. A Mississippi river boat of wrought iron or cut from sheet iron may commemorate an adventure. Meditative owls may herald the observant and reflective wisdom of a family. Vanes are usually placed on houses and garages, but they are far more important-looking when mounted on a pole in some windswept and commanding position.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Lack A Definite Trend In Slow Market

Fluctuations Are Narrowly Irregular—Utility Leaders Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Good, bad and indifferent influences today apparently failed to stir securities markets from a lethargy that held prices generally in a narrow and trendless range.

Minor irregularities spotted the stock list in the early hours, and the activity was about as low as that of yesterday. There were occasional flurries, both upward and downward, but none of them seemed to get very far, and most of the speculators resumed their places on the side lines to wait for "something to happen."

Utilities and a few specialties were able to make moderate gains. A dribble of selling continued into the late dealings and there were some major losses in the alcohols and a few others.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol lost 3 points while Columbian Carbon, American Commercial Alcohol, Western Union and American Smelting yielded around 2 each.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were about a point lower. Johns-Manville, Consolidated Gas and North American held moderate gains.

Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Grains and cotton were a little easier at times, and other commodities were irregular. Bonds were mixed, although some of the utilities improved. The dollar was barely steady in foreign exchange dealings.

Discuss Refunding

Recent hesitancy of the markets was attributed in some quarters partly to talk of possible near-by refunding operations by the Government. Word from London that there was some expectation in financial houses there that the Administration might decide to refund the more than $6,000,000,000 of Liberty Fourth 4¼s was of much interest to bankers here.

While Washington's plans for future financing operations apparently are not known in Wall Street, there were reports today that consideration had been given to a proposal for the conversion of some 2,000,000,000 of the Liberty Loan issue on a basis of 3 to 3¼ ,per cent with a maturity ranging from five to 10 years. It was not believed, generally, that an attempt would be made to convert the entire issue. The fourth 4¼s are callable by six months notification on Oct. 15. A partial conversion, though, would not involve a formal calling of the loan but would entail only an offer to convert on a lower interest basis and would be optional with present holders.

Some bankers were of the opinion the Treasury would have little difficulty in effecting a conversion program if—and this if, they believe, is the crux of the whole matter—some statement is made by the Administration regarding adherence to a sound money policy.

Followers of the utility stocks were cheered by the news from Birmingham, Ala., that the voters of that city had rejected a proposal for municipal ownership of the public utility systems there. Had the electric power proposal carried, the Government's hydro-electric plant at Muscle Shoals would have been called upon to furnish power for the city.

Bond Market Improves

Secondary rails and other semi-speculative issues in the bond market today continued to attract a fair buying interest, and prices recorded further improvement.

Prime corporation ratings were firm and U. S. Governments held in a steady range. The favored carrier loans, in which gains ran from fractions to 2 points, included those of the Chicago & North Western, Canadian Pacific, Alleghany Corporation, Delaware & Hudson, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Southern Railway.

Public utility bonds had a special incentive for good action in the vote of Birmingham, Ala., citizens against proposals to put the city in the business of supplying gas, electricity and local transportation.

American & Foreign Power 5s were bid up nearly 2 points, while other electrics of similar rating made somewhat narrower gains.

The International Telephone-Postal Telegraph group were strong but other communications issues were unresponsive. American Telephone bonds were somewhat easy.

The foreign department continued a relatively quiet spot, showing neither evidence of active trading interest nor unusual spread of prices. There were minor losses in French, Italian, Canadian and some South American. Germans were steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					Net
December	.85¼	.85½	.83	.84⅝	—.01⅛
May	.89½	.88¾	.87⅜	.88⅞	—.01
July	.87⅞	.88	.85½	.86⅝	—.01⅛
Corn					
December	.43	.45⅞	.42⅜	.43⅝	—.00⅛
May	.50	.50⅛	.49⅜	.50⅛	—.00⅛
July	.52	.52½	.51½	.52¼	
Oats					
December	.33⅜	.33⅜	.32⅝	.33½	—.00⅜
May	.37⅜	.37⅝	.36¼	.37¼	—.00⅛
July	.35¼	.35⅝	.34⅝	.35⅛	—.00½
Lard					
December	5.67	5.67	5.42	5.47	—.18

	High	Low	Last	Chg
Winnipeg Wheat				Net
October	.80¼	.80	.80¼	+ ¾
December	.60⅛	.59¾	.60⅛	+ ⅜
May	.65⅛	.64⅜	.65	+ ⅛

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—A total of 7103 bales of wool were offered at the auction today, of which 5832 were sold. The miscellaneous selection placed on the market met with keener competition, the home trade buying more freely. There were moderate withdrawals among inferior sorts. The series will close tomorrow.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 10	Last Oct. 9
13¾	3		Adams Express	800	9	8¾	8¾	9
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	17	16⅛	16⅞	
12½	5½		Addressograph	500	9	8½	8½	
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	1000	106½	104¾	104¾	105
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska Juneau	9800	25	24⅛	24½	24⅛
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	8	8	8	
21	1⅛		Allegh pf ww XL	200	8¼	8	8	8¼
145½	70¾	*6	Allied Chem	4800	140	138⅜	140	142⅛
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	400	17¾	16½	16⅝	17⅛
24	5½		Alpha Port Cem	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
47	18½	2	Amerada	2100	46⅜	45⅜	45⅝	46
35	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	15⅝	14⅞	15	15
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	10	10	10	10½
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	53½	52⅜	52⅜	53⅛
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	32	32	32	31⅝
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	8700	95	93¼	93⅜	95¼
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	133	132½	132½	
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	29	28	28	29
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	45¾	45¾	45⅜	46
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	13500	65	62¼	63	64⅜
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1900	10¾	9⅞	10¼	9¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	22	21	21	20
35⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	15½	15	15	14½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅞
21¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	40
17⅝	3¾	..	Am Ice	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15⅛	4¾	..	Am International	1300	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
31⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	500	32½	32	32	32½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	53½	53½	53½	
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	4200	19⅝	17¾	18½	19¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	210	26	26	26	
19⅞	4	..	Am Pow & Lt	1300	10	9¼	9¾	9⅛
41½	9⅞	6½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	34	33	33	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	21	21	21	20½
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	5100	15¼	14⅛	15	14⅝
31⅞	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2299	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
7⅜	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3	3	3	
4½	1	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	19	18	19	
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	18400	44⅜	42⅜	43	44½
73	20¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	63¼	63¼	63½	
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	21	20½	20½	21⅞
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	20	59	59	59	
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	64½	62	62¼	64
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104⅜	104½	104½	
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9700	120⅝	119⅞	120	121
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	80	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	10
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & W	1900	25⅜	23¾	23¾	23½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	500	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	57⅞	56½	57	57½
14¾	3¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	40	6	6	6	
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3900	16	15½	15½	16⅛
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26	26	26	26¼
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	600	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	400	52	51½	52	52
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	5½	5	5	5½
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	
80⅝	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2700	56¾	56	57¼	56
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	500	61½	61	61	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	5500	28	27⅜	27⅜	27½
37½	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	26	26	26	
28¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	1400	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	500	49⅛	59	59	59½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	9½	8⅛	9⅜	9¾
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2600	13⅛	12⅜	12¾	13
37⅞	8½	..	Balt &Ohio	9800	29	27½	27½	28⅜
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	3800	9¾	9¼	9⅛	9¾
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	300	9¾	9½	9½	10⅛
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	93	92⅞	92⅞	92⅛
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	800	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	400	28¼	27¾	27¾	27½
49	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	35⅝	34½	34¾	35⅛
29⅛	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	24	23¼	23¼	24
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅜
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	7400	50	48⅛	48¾	49½
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	7400	50	48⅝	48¾	49½
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	500	16⅜	16	16⅜	16
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	11400	34⅜	32½	33⅜	34½
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	68	66½	68	66¼
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
12⅜	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
19⅞	4	..	Budd Mfg	800	6½	6	6¼	6
4½	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1800	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	3
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	3	2¾	2¾	
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	600	28	27½	27⅝	28
			—C—					
2¼	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1½	1	1	1⅛
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	5½	5½	5½	5¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	4200	32½	31¼	31⅞	32¾
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¾
79½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	70	75	75	755	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	6200	71⅜	69	69½	70⅞
12¼	4½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	21	20½	20½	21
4⅜	⅞	..	Celanese Cp pf	700	2	2	2	1½
58⅞	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	48500	52¼	49½	50½	52⅜
12¼	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1800	33½	32½	33½	33½
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
44⅜	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9200	36¼	34¼	35¼	36¼
4⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	10	3½	3½	3½	3¼
62½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	500	39¼	39¼	39½	39½
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4200	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	43
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2800	10	10	10	10⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1300	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	17½	17⅜	17½	16¾
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19½	3½	..	Chi Rl&P 7%	100	8	8	8	8½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	23½	22⅞	23	
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	54900	45⅞	44⅞	45	45⅞
25	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	3700	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	20	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores vtc	1700	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	30	8½	8½	8½	8½
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	30	30	30	
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1300	15¼	15	15	15
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	900	20½	20½	20½	21⅛
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6¼
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	30	30	30	27
38⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	5800	15⅝	14¾	15¼	14⅝
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	69	69	69	67
27¾	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	24⅞	24	24	24½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	600	56½	54	55	56
19	4	..	Comm Credit	100	16½	16⅛	16½	16½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	36½	36⅛	36⅜	36½
87⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	91⅞	91⅜	91⅝	92
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	69800	39⅞	38¼	38⅝	39⅝
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	20300	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	32¼	31	31½	30
27⅝	E⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	5400	25⅝	25	25¼	25⅝
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	12700	44⅝	43	43⅜	43¾
99	89¼	5	Consol Gas pf	900	90	88	90	87¾
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	10300	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	3⅝
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10¼	1½	..	Container A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
4⅞	⅝	..	Container B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	63	63	63	62¼
60	33½	2	Cont Can	4200	67¾	66¼	66¼	68
17⅛	3⅞	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10¼	9½	10¼	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
4	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9000	18¼	17⅜	17⅞	18
90⅝	48⅜	3	Corn Products	1800	89¾	88¾	88⅞	89½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	29⅜	29¼	29½	29⅜
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	300	41	40	40	41
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35	
8½	1¼	..	Crown Zellerback	1200	5½	5	5	5¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	22	22	22	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	51	50	50	49
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5
			—D—					
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	7200	33⅝	32	32½	33½
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	300	64	63½	63½	65½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4800	29¾	28⅜	28½	29
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1900	27⅝	26½	27	26½
31	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29½	29½	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	7500	36⅛	34¼	35⅛	35⅞
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14¼
83¾	32¼	2	du Pont de Nem	2500	79	79	79	78¾
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1300	78¾	77¼	78¼	78
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	12¼	12	12⅛	12½
5¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	600	17⅝	17	17⅛	17⅛
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4¼	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	3½	3	3	3
15⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
36⅛	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1100	17½	15⅝	16⅜	16
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	600	15	13¾	15	13⅛
54	31	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	45	44	45	44⅝
133	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	120	120	120	120
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	6½	6½	6½	6
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	21½	20½	21½	
55	20¼	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	21½	21½	21½	
48	25	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
28⅝	3⅜	..	Erie RR	900	17⅝	17	17⅜	17⅜
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	13	12½	13	13
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
			—F—					
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3	2¾	2¾	2⅝
95	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	92	92	92	
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	400	52	51	51	53¼
70⅝	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50⅜	50¼	50¼	
18½	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	15	15	15	15
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	15¼	14¾	15¼	15
26¼	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19¼	19	19	19
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	300	45½	45	45½	45½
			—G—					
5¼	1	..	Fabriel Snub A	100	3	3	3	..
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	30	16½	16	16	..
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	32½	31⅞	32¼	32½
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	700	18¼	17½	17½	18
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	400	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	200	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	4200	20¾	20	20⅝	20⅛
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	600	36⅛	36	36	36⅛
27⅜	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	1¼	1	1⅛	1
16½	3⅞	..	Gen G & E cv pf	200	12½	11	11	11½
91	24½	3	Gen Mills	1100	67¼	64¼	66⅛	67¼
95¾	53¾	..	Gen Motors	7900	31	29⅞	30	30⅛
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	91	89¾	89¾	90
10½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5	5	5
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	50	13	13	13	12
83	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	77½	77½	77½	70
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	35	35	35	
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	2½	2	2	2
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
20½	9⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	300	13¼	13	13	13½
7⅝	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	3⅜	..	Glidden	700	16	16	16	16
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	70	88	87½	88	87½
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
37⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	700	21	20½	20⅝	20⅜
21½	3	..	Goodrich	600	14½	14⅛	14½	14¼
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2200	35¾	33¾	34⅝	35
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	63	63	63	
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5¼	1	..	Graham Paige	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅜	3½	..	Granby	300	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10⅝	3⅝	..	Grand Union	200	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
36⅜	22½	3	Grand Un pf	100	25	25	25	25
36⅜	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	300	28	27½	28	
33	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1100	21½	20½	21¼	22
16⅜	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	12
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	2400	38⅜	37½	37¾	37⅝
4⅜	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
64	16¼	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	40	40	40	
			—H—					
28⅞	24	1⅜	Hack W pf A	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
10½	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	4½	4½	4½	..
25½	6½	..	Harbison Walker	100	16	16	16	..
85⅞	44	4†	Hazel Atlas	300	82½	81¾	81¾	83
62	15	1½	Hercules Powder	100	49	49	49	49⅝
110	85	..	Hercules Powd pf	100	105	105

Financial: News and Comment

Future of Dollar Depends on Course Of Pound Sterling

Wall Street Experts Say Agreement With British Is Necessary

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The history of the dollar off the gold standard is rapidly reaching a point where its future will depend in a large measure upon the course of the pound sterling, according to one school of thought among Wall Street monetary experts.

These experts hold that any stabilization of the dollar on gold is out of the question without an agreement with the British as to the ratio at which they propose to stabilize sterling.

At the same time, it is argued that any further lifting of the commodity price level in this country through depreciation of the dollar against foreign currencies would probably have to be through depreciation against sterling, rather than the gold currencies.

In view of the importance of the dollar-sterling ratio, some usually well-informed Wall Street quarters insist that the discussions starting in Washington this week, with the British war debt delegation, headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government, must explore this situation very thoroughly, and may lead to an eventual monetary understanding.

It is pointed out that some 40 currencies are hinged to sterling, forming the most important currency bloc in world trade, and having the greatest influence on world price levels. While the dollar has declined further in relation to the gold standard currencies since July, the sterling currencies have declined with it since that time, and the decline of the dollar has ceased, evidently, to lift our price level.

The British monetary authorities have appeared determined that the pound shall not advance above its old parity with the dollar of $4.86⅝, and it has been hinted in London that any effort to put the dollar above that level must result either in a depreciation war between the dollar and the pound, or a sharp lifting of tariffs against American goods in Great Britain and possibly other countries in the sterling area.

At the same time, some groups, notably the Committee for the Nation, have argued that the pound must rise to $6 or $7 if dollar price levels are to be restored to the 1926 objective.

Washington authorities are determined to continue the price restoration program by whatever means are feasible. Some economists have suggested that a way out of the dollar-pound dilemma would be an inflationary credit expansion policy pursued simultaneously here and in England, but British authorities have been distinctly cool toward such a program.

New York State In Good Fiscal Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

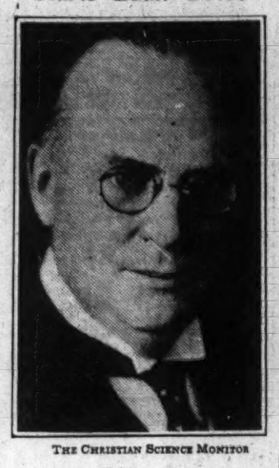
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10—In a letter sent to banks, bond houses and financial leaders today, Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine gives a picture of the State's financial condition as of Oct. 1. He characterizes it as splendid, declaring that "revenues are continuing at least to equal, and in some instances to exceed, the budgetary estimates."

Estimated resources for the last nine months of the fiscal year are given at $303,774,551.51 and estimated liabilities, which include the retirement of all outstanding temporary notes, at $300,587,810.76, or an excess of resources over liabilities amounting to $3,186,740.75.

The Comptroller emphasized that "the State of New York has never delayed in payment of principal and interest on its obligations."

The total bonded and temporary debt of the State, after deducting sinking funds and impounded revenues, amounts to $484,128,083.37, or approximately 1.7 per cent of the assessed value of property subject to taxation for state purposes.

Starts Loan Drive



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

R. B. Bennett

Bennett Calls Upon Canadians To Back Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Can., Oct. 10—"To consolidate the recovery we have already made and to encourage further progress, I urge every Canadian citizen to support this undertaking to the limit of his or her ability," said R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in Winnipeg last night, in opening over the radio the $225,000,000 dominion refunding loan campaign. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, speaking from the capital, said the loan would be regarded as a measure "to improve the financial position of the Dominion and to assist national economy, and not as an addition to total debt." The new bonds, he said, would be issued in maturities of two, six and 12 years, yielding interest at 3½ per cent, 4 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal, said in Montreal that the success of the loan would "provide a welcome tonic to the trend of recovery" in Canada and emphasized the wisdom of subscribing early, as the loan would be closed definitely at the figure set.

The speakers pointed out that Canada had already refunded $688,000,000 of long term public debt and that completion of the new loan would bring the refunded total to $858,000,000. Canada had already obtained a reduction of the previous interest charges by over $6,500,000 per annum, and a further annual reduction of $2,500,000 would be affected by the new loan.

The two-year 3½ per cent bonds will be sold at 99½, the six-year 4s at 99 and the 12-year 4s at 96½.

London Discusses Likely Refunding Of Liberty Loan

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The possibility of the refunding of more than $6,000,000,000 outstanding of the Fourth Liberty Loan, as rumored in Wall Street today, has been discussed the past week in the London financial district.

Stock exchange brokers are watching every move of the American political and financial world for an indication whether a conversion scheme will be announced because it would affect security prices on the London market.

One of the leading firms of jobbers on the London Stock Exchange issued to its clients the following comment:

"Without going into the details of the possible operations by which such a scheme could be effected, it is obvious that such a reduction of gilt-edged securities in the United States as would call for a readjustment of the investment security prices there, would not be without effect on the prices of securities here.

"Carried far enough, such a scheme would thaw frozen credit positions and raise prices to an extent which makes its possibility less fantastic than at first sight might appear."

Central Textile Body Needed To Harmonize Codes

Aim to End Confusion—Cotton Cloth Market Dull—Prices Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10—Primary cotton cloth markets were all very quiet last week. Most mills making print cloths are so well sold up to their capacity for some weeks ahead that they say no necessity of pressing their goods for sale. The result was that the price structure was held firmly in spite of a few sales by second hand at slight concessions.

Sheetings yielded somewhat as mills making these goods are not so well fortified with advance orders. The bag trade bought substantially whenever it could force concessions. The hearing which took place in Washington last week was designed to emphasize the competition of the cheaper fibers, such as jute and burlap; but the cotton mills failed to show a sufficiently strong case of adverse competition to justify a compensating tax.

The confusion of codes even in the single major industry of textiles is already baffling the administrators of the NRA, and it is becoming increasingly necessary to reorganize so that one central body in each major industry will take up the multifarious duties of harmonizing the various codes already issued and those still to be signed. It became evident at the hearing mentioned above that united political and industrial pressure from the rayon, jute, silk, and wool industries would be exerted against levying compensating taxes.

It is thought that these discussions will develop a Super Textile Association composed of representatives of each of the numerous divisions of the trade and that body will be charged with the harmonizing of the practices of various branches that heretofore have been highly hostile.

There is a disposition in some quarters to mix politics with business under the NRA against the wishes of the Administrators. One instance is the suggestion to move the headquarters of the Cotton Textile Intitute to Washington under the plea of saving traveling expenses. Some southern mill men claim the institute is too much under eastern influence but at the convention last week it was pointed out that the most radical proposals in the code, such as the 44-hour week, were proposed by the southern members of the committee who drew up the code.

It was recently proposed to enter print cloth on the Board of Trade of the New York Stock Exchange, but manufacturers have voted almost unanimously against it and the cotton exchange finally decided there was not enough support for the idea to make it profitable for the exchange. It is pointed out that the wool tops business has not been a financial success as far as the exchange is concerned.

All cotton fancies continue to be in good demand, although sold in relatively small individual lots. Dimities moved in moderate amount at 9¼c to 9½c for the 96x68s 36 inch 9.00 yard and at 11c to 11¼c for the 116x76s. Poplins have been a little more active and are found to be a strong position. Sales included a moderate volume of 37-inch, 3.40-yard, 88x40s, of two ply warp and singles filling at 16c and of 102x48s at 18½c. Sateens were fairly active. Carded warp sateens were based on 11½c for the 34-inch, 3.00-yard and combed goods at 12c for the 38-inch 5.50 yard 128x68s.

United States Leads As Export Nation Despite Barriers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — The United States has kept its position as leading export nation despite trade and exchange barriers, the Department of Commerce reported. In eight months it exported goods worth $944,527,000 and imported goods worth $890,131,000 or slightly under the preceding year, which set a new low for the past few decades

Exports in 1932 were $1,611,000,000, off 33 per cent from 1931, imports $1,323,000,000, off 37 per cent. Because of lower prices in 1932 volume of exports and imports fell only 23 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

Since the American business recovery began in April sweeping gains have taken place in foreign trade. Americans bought heavily of foreign goods in anticipation of higher prices, and domestic producers found a better market for their goods abroad. Imports in August were so great that this country suffered an unfavorable balance of trade of $24,000,000.

Agricultural products in 1932 made up 42 per cent of exports, compared with 35 per cent in 1931.

Puerto Rico Trade Lowest in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 10—Reflecting the low commodity prices of the past year, Puerto Rico's external trade for the period ended last June was $130,115,522, according to preliminary customs figures, the lowest annual total since 1916 The decline wasa $17,500,000 from the previous year. Trade with the United States amounted to 94 per cent of the total.

Exports exceeded imports by $26,506,449.

Sugar, raw and refined, led all exports for the year just closed. Raw sugar exports during the fiscal year totaled 727,202 tons, valued at an average of slightly more than $69 a ton, a few cents under the average price of $60.42 for 1932.

Australia Taking the Lead In Emerging From Depression

Began Successful Attack on Economic Stringency in 1931—Under Premiers' Plan Pays All Foreign Obligations—Has Surplus for Two Years

By L. C. JAUNCEY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Australia was one of the first countries to show the effects of the depression. For two years before the Wall Street crash in 1929 Australia had been suffering from drought. Wool declined from an index of 100 in January, 1926, to 55 in June, 1930, while during the same time wheat fell from 100 to 70. The value of Australian exports fell from £162,030,159 in 1924-25 to £125,127,000 in 1929-30. Imports during the same period decreased from £157,142,000 to £129,546,000. State and Federal Governments showed deficits totaling £10,057,485 in 1929-30 and £25,389,609 in 1930-31.

Matters came to such a pass in 1931 that Australia faced the serious possibility of default on her overseas government interest unless definite action was taken. Australian governments finally in June, 1931, adopted the Premiers' Plan to meet the emergency.

The Emergency Plan

The plan proposed:

(a) A reduction of 20 per cent in all adjustable governmental expenditures, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1930, including all emoluments, wages, salaries, and pensions paid by governments, whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected.

(b) Conversion of the internal debts of the governments on the basis of a 22½ per cent reduction of interest.

(c) Securing of additional revenues by taxation, both Commonwealth and State.

(d) Reduction of bank and savings bank rates of interest on deposits and advances.

(e) Relief in respect of private mortgages.

Under the Premiers' Plan, deficits of various governments in Australia were to be limited in 1931-32 to £12,220,000 and were to be wiped out by June 30, 1934.

In August, 1931, Australia undertook her great internal conversion loan, affecting £556,000,000. The average interest on this sum had been £5 4s. 3d., but was converted to £4 9d. per cent. The success of this venture encouraged Great Britain to float its conversion loan in 1932.

Surplus Now Shown

The Scullin Labor Government, which agreed to abide by the Premiers' Plan, soon got into difficulties, for organized labor was opposed to reductions in wages and government social welfare expenditures. Extreme elements forced an election in December, 1931. While the Opposition under the leadership of Joseph Lyons, a former Labor man, gave whole-hearted support for the Premiers' Plan, Labor hesitated with the result that the Scullin Government was overwhelmingly defeated and the Lyons Government took office.

The Lyons Government has continued to carry out the Premiers' plan. Government expenditures have been checked. Interest rates on deposits have fallen from 6 to 2¾ per cent, while the Commonwealth Bank has reduced its rates on advances to 4¼ per cent.

The Commonwealth Government has now shown a surplus for two years, last June ending with a balance of £3,545,000 in its favor. In this connection the Hoover moratorium saved Australia £4,028,000 a year. Since the end of the moratorium in June, 1932, the British Government has allowed its provisions to remain in effect as far as Australia is concerned. This consideration on the part of Britain has made a Commonwealth surplus possible.

Meets Obligations Abroad

Since June, 1931, the combined deficit of the Commonwealth and states has been reduced from £25,289,609 to less than £8,500,000 at the middle of this year. Improvement has been most noticeable in the case of New South Wales. In 1931-32 that state ended with a deficit of £14,227,844, while in 1932-33 the amount was reduced to £4,127,747. It seems likely that the budgets of the seven governments of Australia will in the aggregate be balanced by June 30, 1934, as proposed in the Premiers' plan.

Financial improvement in Australia has extended even to local administrations. The Brisbane Council, which of late years has been in serious financial straits, came through in June, 1933, with a surplus of £81,537.

Australia has enjoyed a favorable balance of payments during the last two years and so has been able to meet all obligations abroad. Exports during 1932-33 increased over the previous year from £74,838,000 to £78,036,000 and imports during the same period rose to £56,820,000, an increase of 29 per cent on 1931-32. Australian stocks had been so completely depleted that they had to be replenished by importing goods last year.

In the days of the Lang defaults in 1931 and 1932 many American investors sold their Australian bonds for as low as 35. Although conditions in the Commonwealth were serious, holders of Australian securities in the United States did not know that under the Financial Agreement Act of 1928 the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for state debts and consequently for paying interest on those debts if necessary. States usually hand over the amount of the interest to the Commonwealth, but when in 1932 Premier Lang refused to turn over money for interest on American bonds the Commonwealth Government stepped in and paid the interest itself on those bonds. The Financial Agreement Act is still in force.

Short-Term Debts

The short-term debt has been one of the most troublesome factors in Australian finance during the depression. During the last four years the amount of Treasury bills outstanding has mounted until at June 30, 1932 it reached £82,315,000. Fortunately definite action on the part of Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Bank, has halted this growth and at June 30, 1933 the figure grew only £83,000,000.

Under a recent decision governments in Australia will no longer use Treasury bills as a means of meeting budgetary deficits. These bills are to be retired gradually by public loans. As most of the Treasury bills are held by banks, it is felt that under the new system it will be better for the governments to be in debt to the public rather than to the banks.

Improvement in the price of wool this season has been invaluable to Australia. At the end of August this year wool in Australia averaged £15-16-6 per bale, compared with £10-17-4 a year ago. In 1928-29 the wool crop sold for £56,702,505, while in 1930-21 the proceeds slumped to £28,203,633. Since then they have steadily risen, reaching £34,410,327 in 1932-33. It is anticipated that the amount realized this season will be the greatest since 1928-29. With greater funds from the sale of wool the purchasing power of Australians will be increased and the decrease in unemployment that has progressed slowly since September, 1932, should be accelerated.

Australia Leading Recovery

There is one matter of doubt in the Australian situation, namely, politics. For some time past the Country party, which has supported the Lyons Government, has been anxious for greater cuts in the tariff than the Lyons Government so far has been willing to grant. If the Country party voted with Labor against the Government, there would probably be an election in the near future. It is possible that the election might result in a Labor victory.

The significance of a labor victory would depend largely upon the leadership of the party. The referendum last May on the Legislative Council Reform Bill showed clearly that Jack Lang is not finished in Australian politics. A radical administration might cause a temporary halt in Australia's financial recovery, but not for long, for the underlying forces are well under way in the Commonwealth and will not be held up for any great length of time.

It may well happen that Australia's recovery is the forerunner of better times universally. Australia suffered early from the depression. It may be the first to be out of it. Economists assert that the world as a whole touched the bottom of the depression in the summer of 1932. Australia has been on the upgrade since the middle of 1931.

The World's Business

European Opinion

ALAST word on the commodity dollar. Mr. J. M. Keynes and Prof. Gustav Cassel are often held to be the European sponsors of such a currency. But they have never gone so far as either Prof. George F. Warren or Prof. Irving Fisher. True it is that Mr. Keynes has written scoffingly of the way in which modern society has clung to exchange stability and left commodity price stability to take care of itself. He once said that perhaps the former preoccupation was intended as a method for "strapping down Ministers of Finance," meaning for restricting them to orthodox policies. Yet so far as I know, he has not advocated any scheme for changing the gold content periodically. In fact, till recently, he dismissed gold as an outmoded fetish. Professor Cassel has been equally silent. But both of them share the opinion of the Americans that central banks, if they would, could do far more than they do in preserving price stability. They would endow the central banks with the responsibility as to the price level without further aid from the Government in changing the gold content occasionally. Such a system is called a "managed currency" system.

* * *

Criticisms

Whether price stability can be attained by such means is a question admitting of much controversy among the pundits. But, possible or no, there will be no disagreement that one of the primary aims of the central banks, now that they have corralled all the gold in their vaults, should be to work toward it. In regard to the commodity dollar, there is one criticism that the proponents of the scheme would do well to answer. Speculators would clearly be on the alert to anticipate a change in the gold content. This might be serious in the event of an abrupt fall in the price level. Speculators would be trying to exchange their paper dollars into gold, and, when the relation had been changed by fiat, they would translate their gold back again into dollars, when they would get more for it H. B. E.

When Work Hours Stretched From Dawn to Dusk

100 Years of Labor Progress Shown at Chicago Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Do you know that the prevailing wage for skilled workers in this country once ranged from $6.75 to $10.50 per week with hours from "sunrise to sunset"; that the first laborers to come to America had practically the same status as slaves; that the first labor union meetings here were called by cabalistic symbols written on sidewalks and shopwalls and held in secret?

Well, these and many other interesting facts in the progress of American labor in the century since 1833 are vouched for by the United States Department of Labor in an illustrated booklet just issued for distribution at the Chicago exposition. It was prepared by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment was no serious problem 100 years ago, the booklet points out, because skilled labor was scarce but hours were long, work was hard and the standard of living was low for workmen. When the carpenters of Boston struck in 1832 for a 10-hour day, the master builders offered a rate of $2 a day to break the strike, which was 50 cents a day higher than the prevailing wage for carpenters.

Growth of Trade Unionism

The first laborers coming to the United States were indentured servants, the booklet says, and a worker in this class could be resold without his consent, could not marry without his master's approval and his living and working conditions were wholly beyond his control Running away was a crime, punished by extending the time in bondage.

The Knights of Labor, starting their activity in 1869, marked the "first successful movement toward national organization of workers and differed radically from the organizations which preceded and those which followed it," the booklet says. "Early trade unions were purely local in character and included only skilled workers. The underlying philosophy of the Knights of Labor was working-class solidarity irrespective of trade or occupation.

"Trade unionism as we know it grew out of the movement of craftsmen away from general organization under the Knights of Labor for the declared purpose of preserving their own craft entities. This development was both a cause and a result of the founding in 1881 of the American Federation of Labor."

Changed Conditions Today

After sketching briefly the story of the great railroad strike of 1877, the booklet points to the changed conditions of today, when "railroad strikes very rarely occur" because "the United States Government has provided machinery for the orderly settlement of disputes through mediation or arbitration."

The progress of mechanization from 1830 to 1880 is reviewed in the words of men who watched it and noted its significance, and that of the later era in pictures and text showing the more familiar development of our own time.

Problems with which the worker of today is faced—industrial hazards of accident and disability, irregularity of employment and the elimination of the older worker, and overcrowded living conditions in congested centers—are treated pictorially and in text. Against these problems are interposed some of the steps which are being taken to meet them, such as compensation for accidents, the movement to improve urban housing in some communities, and the development of "public and private provision for the aged" which "makes old age less to be feared."

To Get Farmer Free From Debt Main Objective

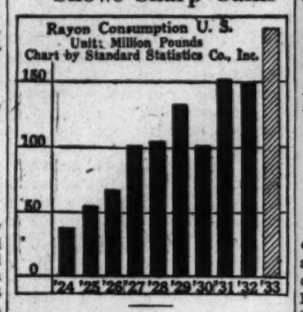
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10—To get the American farmer out of debt and to help him to help himself is the objective of the Federal Administration's new program for financing agriculture, as explained to the twentieth annual meeting of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America opening here today. The explanation was given by Mr. Wood Netherland, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, representing Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the National Farm Credit Administration, who was unable to attend.

In his presentation of the federal farm credit program Mr. Netherland declared it represents the crystallization of the best thought of this country as to the manner in which this particular part of national recovery may be assured. But the very size of the task, he added, of necessity means that the realization of its importance and the full force of its effect will only gradually be felt.

Mr. Netherland told how President Roosevelt's first executive order, that of March 17, started the five different agencies for financing agriculture, ended the farm credit administration and simplified a complicated credit system. To further simplify the organization, he said, a regional unit of the Federal Credit Administration has been or is being organized in each land bank district. The first such unit, organized in St. Louis a few weeks ago, consists of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and two new corporations. These four permanent federal farm credit organizations probably will be charged with supervising whatever emergency farm financing circumstances may make necessary, he asserted.

Rayon Consumption Shows Sharp Gains



THE remarkable increase in the use of rayon in the last 10 years is shown above.

Note that consumption, after faltering in 1930, gained 50 per cent in 1931, almost held its own in 1932, and is expected to show a sizable increase this year.

Business News of New England

Codes—Nearly 1000 New England manufacturing establishments which in 1929 employed over 100,000 workers were brought under the direct operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, following approval of 17 permanent codes by President Roosevelt last week, according to the New England Council. The most important in this section were the shoe and textile machinery codes, these alone applying to some 700 concerns in the New England area employing normally about 97,000 persons. At present, nearly 50 per cent of the area's industrial activity, measured by the number of workers, is under the NRA. Of the 2,700,000 gainful workers in New England establishments that may eventually be brought under permanent codes, it is estimated that about 725,000 in 21,000 concerns are working under the Blue Eagle.

* * *

Sales—Housewives do 85 per cent of the country's purchasing, according to Federal Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, and therefore may be credited with holding the nation's purse-strings, but it appears as if they either held them tighter last month or else there wasn't so much left in the purse. In this area department store sales fell off 4-10 of 1 per cent in September compared with the like month of 1932, whereas in August these stores showed an increase of 16.1 per cent over August of the year before. Among the cities reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston which showed gains were New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I. By states, September sales volume was as follows: New Hampshire, up 14.3 per cent; Rhode Island, up 7.3 per cent; Maine, up 4.3 per cent; Connecticut, up 3.4 per cent; Vermont, off .2 per cent, and Massachusetts, off 2.2 per cent.

* * *

Credit—Cities like individuals receive or are refused credit according to the judgment used in management of their affairs. Holyoke, Mass., officials are being commended for the improvement in the financial condition of the city, which would enable it in the opinion of observers to borrow money today at 4 per cent whereas last summer it had to pay 5.75 per cent for temporary loans. It has cut real estate valuations by $10,650,000, or from $97,217,400 to $86,566,000; it has at the same time reduced its 1933 budget by $600,000, or from $4,106,951 to $3,516,935. The 1933 tax rate was cut to $30.50 from $34 in 1932, the peak. On the basis of 1932 valuations, the cut in the tax rate would have been equal to $6.50.

* * *

Conference—Bankers in the six New England states will convene at the Statler Hotel in Boston on Thursday, Nov. 9 for the fourth annual New England Bank Management Conference. In view of the unusual changes in banking conditions and the tremendous problems now before bank men, a large delegation is expected to attend and hear speakers of national reputation. Mr. Walter S. Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, is chairman of the committee in charge.

* * *

Taxes—In probably no year has the citizen scrutinized the tax rate and his real estate valuation more closely than in 1933. He is aroused as never before. The biggest city in New England faces what is described as an "ominous outlook" in the matter of taxes, according to the Municipal Research Bureau, due to the lack of conservative spending policies. It states that the 1933 tax rate of Boston would have been $2.22 greater than last year's peak rate of $33.50 instead of $2.70 lower had it not been for borrowings and federal grants aggregating $9,294,457. Borrowing for welfare work it characterizes as a "sinister development," and it points to the danger of a big increase in taxes next year. The seven candidates for the mayoralty still in the race may well take note of this condition, thinks the bureau.

General Electric Orders Up 70 P. C.

Orders received by the General Electric Company for the third quarter of 1933 amounted to $43,733,499, compared with $35,539,858 for the second quarter of this year, and with $25,665,402 for the third quarter of 1932, an increase over last year of 70 per cent.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 this year orders received amounted to $104,785,001, compared with $94,374,114 for the first nine months of 1932, an increase of 11 per cent.

Increasing Credit Expansion Needed For NRA Success

Bank Says Recovery Rests on Price Rise and Later on Money Policy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—A price recovery is essential to the success of the NRA, and expanding credit must give it continued impetus, according to the Royal Bank of Canada, of Montreal, in its current monthly letter received here yesterday. It adds that the policies of the NRA—agricultural control, "buy now," and public works—cannot be successful if undertaken in opposition to the general monetary policy.

Describing the credit policy necessary for NRA's success, the bank avers that price levels depend upon the volume of money and credit in active use and their ratio to the volume of production.

Emphasis on More Credit

"A constructive monetary policy for the next few months," says the bank, "would consist in the encouragement of the expansion of credit at a rate somewhat greater than the rate of expansion of production. It is in this manner alone that a strong upward trend in prices may be fostered; a trend which may be kept within control when the desired level has once been attained.

"In reality, the remarkable recovery since March, perhaps the greatest reversal in trend in the history of the United States, has been financed by a more rapid turnover, or increased velocity, of the fund already available and by the funds which have come out of hoarding in response to the growth of confidence."

Referring to inflation and its effects, the bank says:

"The present period of hesitancy has made many groups in the United States feel that there has not been a sufficient rise in prices. They are demanding violent inflation and suggesting drastic remedies; this discussion has tended to undermine the confidence which was almost re-established.

"Under more normal financial conditions the measures which have been taken by the central monetary authority on one or two occasions in the last year and a half, would have been adequate. The apparent failure of business to respond to the classical treatment of cheap money has been due to the fact that this remedy was not tried until the banking machinery of the United States had been seriously crippled and confidence gravely disturbed.

Must Hold Price Level

"To the extent that the banking machinery is not working smoothly, proportionately stronger methods must be employed by the central monetary authority. It is of supreme importance, however, that such measures should be of a reasonable character and in accord with normal banking practice so that when a set price level has once been achieved prices may be maintained at that level and further inflation prevented.

"To any action there must be some degree of reaction, and violent inflation would set in motion forces which would require strong counteraction if credit and prices are to be held under due control. The general price level must be raised by a gradual but persistent policy.

"The figures of the Federal Reserve Banks from Aug. 30 onward indicate the creation of that type of pressure designed to produce the increase in volume of credit essential to continued increase in prices and business volume.

"If this policy is consistently maintained, the extreme and unintelligent inflationary measures now being widely advocated may be avoided, but it cannot be gainsaid that if reasonable methods do not produce adequate results within a comparatively short time, popular demand is likely to force the issue."

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in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

Supreme Court Grants Review Of Moratorium Act

Will Hear Minnesota Case Appealed by Home Loan Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court consented today to review the validity of the Minnesota Moratorium Act aimed to aid those with mortgages on their real estate. The case was set for argument on Nov. 6.

The constitutionality of the act was challenged in an appeal by the Home Building and Loan Association, which contended the law violated contracts under which the mortgages were made.

This was the first straight attack on recovery legislation, state or federal, which reached the high court.

The court refused to pass on the validity of the Louisiana constitutional provision under which the state voters are registered. The provision was challenged by Mr. Antoine M. Trudeau, New Orleans Negro. Mr. Trudeau, born in Louisiana and for 20 years a resident of New Orleans, in June, 1931, was refused registration by the parish of Leans.

Snyder Gets Review

Herman Snyder of Boston, convicted with others of murdering Mr. James M. Kiley, a gas station attendant in Somerville, Mass., was granted a review by the Supreme Court. The case was set for argument on Nov. 6. Justice Brandeis, in July, stayed Snyder's execution until the court could dispose of the case.

The court refused to review a decision of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals sustaining the validity of the Grain Futures Act under which grain exchange houses are required to make reports of certain transactions to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The court will not decide whether publishers can deduct the cost of increasing circulation in reporting federal income taxes under the revenue act of 1921. It refused to review a case brought by the Meredith Publishing Company of Des Moines involving income taxes for 1922 and 1923, in which it was permitted to deduct expenditures in maintaining the circulation of its publications, but was prevented from deducting costs involved in increasing circulation.

The Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads were denied a review of the ruling by lower federal courts holding the Interstate Commerce Commission had jurisdiction to award reparations for overcharges.

The court agreed to review the decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, in a case brought by the American Chain Company, Inc., holding that tire chains were taxable under the Act of 1921 as automobile accessories.

Gillette Loses Plea

The Gillette Safety Razor Company was denied a review to test whether a combination patent on a razor and blade granted a monopoly which prohibited other manufacturers from making and selling blades to be used in the patented razor.

The court refused to reconsider its decision of last term requiring Illinois to finance the completion of the Chicago Sanitary District's installation of sewage disposal plants, or to hear the State further on its claim to 5000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan. It adhered to its decision that the diversion must be reduced to 1500 cubic feet by Jan. 1, 1939.

The court also declined to review its decision of last term in favor of New Orleans in a dispute with Texas gulf ports on railroad rates of shipments moving in foreign and coastwise commerce.

It again refused to pass on the right of the Pennsylvania Railroad to use motortrucks in making freight collections and deliveries in the New York Metropolitan District.

Among the other more important cases it consented to review on their merits were: the appeal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel 31 railroads to establish joint rates on cotton with the American Barge Line Company from Arkansas points and Memphis, Tenn.; the validity of the Nebraska bread loaf law; the legality of the Arkansas full train crew law; the right of the Governor of South Carolina to appoint conservators for state banks; Montana's protest against an Interstate Commerce Commission order increasing railroad rates within that state; and Florida's protest against the commission's order fixing rates on logs shipped between points in that state.

Arguments were heard in the case of John (Jake the Barber) Factor, whose extradition is asked by Great Britain for trial on the charge of receiving property involved in an $8,000,000 swindle, and on the appeal of Maj. Charles A. Shepard, convicted of murdering his wife on the military reservation at Fort Riley, Kan.

Children in Africa Have Two Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While the educational system in South Africa is very similar to the system here, the fact that there are about 55 Dutch to 45 English-speaking persons makes it necessary to carry on education in bilingual fashion. This was pointed out by Mrs. F. S. Malan of South Africa, whose husband is a delegate to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, in a recent address here.

English parents often prefer to send their children to a Dutch center with English as a secondary option, and the Dutch parents send their children to an English center. In this way they become more fluent in the two languages, and it is almost impossible to get a position without this bilingual training.

The problem of enfranchisement of the natives in South Africa is being studied by a commission at present, she explained, and an endeavor will be made to bring about some solution.

Golden Rule Ideals Expressed in Rare Luther Letter of 1523

Religious Beliefs of Reformation Leader Seldom Mentioned, Document Collector Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A letter written by Martin Luther in which the leader of the reformation set forth his religious beliefs, has been brought here from Europe by Mr. Gabriel Wells, collector of rare documents.

Autograph letters of any kind by Martin Luther are rare, and those dealing with his religious beliefs rarer still, according to Mr. Wells. Because of this Mr. Wells regards this four-page letter as one of the most important by Luther ever discovered outside Germany.

The letter, Mr. Wells said, was apparently written about 1523. If this date is correct it was written just two years after the Diet of Worms at which Luther was asked to recant, but refused, concluding his oration with the famous passage: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

The letter, bearing neither date nor indication of the place where it was written, was addressed to Count Albrecht von Mansfeld, a stanch upholder of Luther's religious tenets, and seems to have been composed in answer to a request of Count von Mansfeld for a treatise setting forth the doctrine and confession of his faith.

"Your Grace has a good friend," Luther wrote, "who is well inclined toward the Gospel but nevertheless refuses in practice to adopt the same, with its ceremonies."

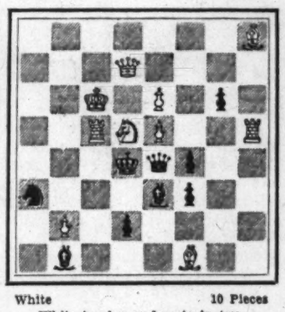
Luther then went on to outline what, in his opinion, Christianity required of the individual. It demanded, he wrote, that "Good works should be directed toward one's neighbor, be he friend or foe," that one should "preach and believe His word," and "confess openly without fear."

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1555
By A. Ellerman

Black 9 Pieces



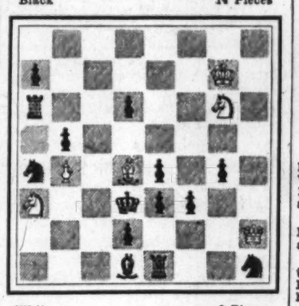
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Tied for first and second, Dzien Polski, 1932)

Problem No. 1556
By Dr. F. Rduch

Black 14 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Another non-prize winner from B. C. F. tourney No. 11. Note the model mates.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1553. B-R7

No. 1554. 1. R-QB7 threat
2. Kt(B4)xPch
1. ——— BxR
2. B-Q2
1. ——— KtxR
2. Kt-R3

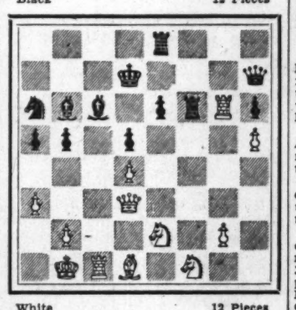
End-Game No. 168. White wins: 1 Kt-K7ch, K-R; 2 Kt-Kt6ch!, K-Kt; 3 Q-Q5ch! and wins.

End-Games

Won at Carlsbad, 1899, by V. Tietz. White mates in seven in the main variation.

End-Game No. 169

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

One of the interesting features of the September Chess Review is an "Interview With Dr. Alekhine." When asked as to his traveling, he replied: "I do not believe it is the function of the world's champion to go on constant barnstorming tours. I wanted to make the world trip to become personally familiar with the conditions of chess playing everywhere, and also to meet many individuals whom I had known through magazine pages or correspondence. But I believe I can do more for chess in other ways, notably by writing. With more leisure, I could work out methods of instruction, and perhaps eventually be at the head of a vast system of schools and coaches, as has happened in contract bridge under Ely Culbertson."

In another interview, Alekhine singled out Kashdan, Fiohr, and Fine as coming champions.

The second-prize winner defeats the first-prize winner in the western championship, just concluded at Detroit.

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Fine Black	Reshevsky White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-Q3	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 R-KB	B-B3
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	20 P-B4	QR-K1
4 B-Q2	BxBch	21 P-B5	Q-Kt4(b)
5 QxB	P-QKt3	22 P-B6	R-Kt2
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	23 QR-KB2	PxP
7 B-Kt2	Castles	24 P-Kt3	P-B4
8 Kt-B3	Q-K2	25 PxP	BxB
9 CastlesKR	P-Q3	26 KxB	PxP
10 Q-B2	P-B4	27 RxP	KtxR
11 PxP	KtPxP	28 RxKt	Q-R3(c)
12 QR-Q	Kt-B3	29 Q-K4	R-K2
13 P-K4(a)	KR-Q	30 Q-Kt4ch	K-B
14 R-Q2	Kt-KKt5	31 R-R5	Q-Kt2
15 KR-Q	KKt-K4	32 Q-R4	P-B4
16 KtxKt	Kt-Q5	33 Kt-Q5	K-K
17 Kt-Kt6	RPxKt	34 KtxR	Resigns

(a) If 13 R-Q2, P-Q4; 14 PxP, PxP; 15 KtxP, KtxKt; 16 RxKt, Kt-Kt5!. 13 P-QR3 White probably discarded because after 13 . . . R-Q; 14 P-K4 is the only way to stop Black's P-Q4.

(b) After 21 . . . PxP; 22 PxP, BxB; 23 RxB, P-B3; 24 P-KKt4 White remains with a strong K side attack.

(c) 28 . . . Q-Kt3 would save time on the defense, but after 29 Q-B3, R-K2; 30 Kt-K4, K-B; 31 R-B6 White appears to have more than adequate compensation.

Here is another crucial game from the western championship. Dake was the third-prize winner.

Queen's Pawn Game

Fine White	Dake Black	Fine White	Dake Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-R4	P-KKt4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3(a)	21 Q-R4	B-B4
3 P-B3	P-Q4(b)	22 KR-Q	QR-B
4 PxP	KtxP	23 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
5 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	24 KKt-K4	Q-B5
6 B-K3	B-Kt2	25 Q-R3	B-B
7 Kt-B3	Castles	26 P-Q6	K-Kt2
8 Q-Q2	P-K4(c)	27 R-Q5	B-B2
9 P-Q5	P-QB3	28 R-Q2	R-B3
10 P-QR4	PxP	29 QR-Q	R-R3
11 PxP	Q-R5ch	30 Q-R	P-Kt3(d)
12 B-B2	Q-QKt5	31 Q-B	RxRP?
13 P-R5	Kt-B5	32 Kt-BP	K-Kt
14 BxKt	QxB	33 Kt-K4ch	K-Kt2
15 KKt-K2	Kt-R3	34 R-B2	Q-R5
16 CastlesKR	Kt-B4	35 QxPch	B-Kt3
17 BxKt	QxBch	36 R-B7ch	K-Kt(e)
18 K-R	R-Q	37 QxBch	Resigns(f)
19 Q-Kt5	P-B3		

(a) This move would be better after 2 Kt-KB3, when White would be unable to force P-K4 at once. Black wishes to play the Grunfeld Defense to the QP Game, which White avoids by not playing 3 Kt-QB3.

(b) 3 . . . P-QB4 is worth considering. After 4 P-Q5 Black would then have to submit to a close game rather more flexible than what actually was played.

(c) Necessary if Black is to get any counter-play at all. The resulting battle on the Q file leads to complications in which the better player ought to excel.

(d) A critical point for Black, who proceeds in blissful ignorance of the combination White is preparing. Best is probably 31 . . . P-KR3, with P-B4 and P-Kt3 as possible threats. 30 . . . P-B4; 31 KtxP, R(R3)xQP; 32 RxR, RxR; 33 RxR, BxR; 34 Q-Q, Q-B3, would lead to a general liquidation not particularly unfavorable to either side.

(e) Or 36 . . . R-Q2; 37 RxRch, QxR; 38 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 39 QxQBch, PxQ; 40 Kt-B6ch, etc.

(f) 37 . . . PxQ; 38 Kt-B6ch, K-R; 39 R-R7 mate! A splendid combination on White's part, though one which Black should have seen and forestalled.

Jobless Earn Relief In Coöperative Plan Of Chicago Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Due to coöperation between public authorities and the unemployment relief administration here nearly 30,000 heads of families were enabled to earn the major part of their unemployment relief budgets last month, rather than have direct charity, it was made known Oct. 9 by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

This is twice as large a number of family heads as were receiving work relief three months ago, it is said, and the expansion of the work relief program is attributed to coöperation on the part of local governmental officials in developing projects on which the men can be put to work.

By men employed on these special work projects is meant these who receive wages approximately equal to the amount they would ordinarily receive in direct relief, and "this form of relief," the commission points out, maintains the morale of the recipient and at the same time the community receives a return for the vast expenditures it is making for relief."

The work relief projects include street maintenance work, digging drainage ditches, cleaning alleys, acting as special traffic policemen near schools, and general street cleaning, as well as forestry work in the Cook County Forest Preserves, or inside work of various sorts in public buildings.

The commission took occasion to correct the impression that the Federal Government had not allocated Illinois its fair proportion of federal relief funds, and pointed out that Illinois has been allotted $77,192,678 which is more than any other state has received.

German-American Friendship Recalled

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 10—At a meeting organized to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the landing of the first German settlers in the United States, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment, emphasized the historical ties of friendship existing between the German and American peoples.

Dr. Goebbels pointed out more than 10 per cent of the fighters in the American revolution were of German origin and that Frederick the Great was one of the earliest European rulers to acknowledge the new republic across the Atlantic. The Reich spokesman also referred appreciatively to the help offered by German-Americans to the motherland during the earlier part of the war and during the inflation period.

Kingsford-Smith Reaches Java on Australia Flight

SOERABAYA, Java, Oct. 10 (AP)—Well on his way on a flight from England to Australia, Wing Commander Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived here late today.

As the Australian airman flew over Batavia he dropped a note reading: "London to Batavia in six days, three hours. How's that? Please telephone Semaring (in north Central Java) to have two gallons of aero on the ground as I may have to land for extra oil. Also remind Soerabaya about landing lights. Thank you. Cheerio. Kingsford-Smith." Scott's mark is 8 days 20 hours and 47 minutes to Australia, the present record.

Japan Denies Plan To Seize Railroad

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The foreign office issued a statement today repudiating documents given out in Moscow as official Japanese communications purporting to reveal activities of the Japanese Administration in Manchoukuo in advancing a scheme to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The documents allegedly were reports of the Japanese Ambassador, Gen. Takashi Hishikari in Manchoukuo, to the Tokyo foreign office and one from the Japanese Consul-General at Harbin to the Ambassador.

They were said to have set forth details of meetings in Chang-chun in which Japanese officials framed plans for Manchoukuo to bring pressure on the Soviet portion of the Chinese Eastern in connection with negotiations in Tokyo for the sale by Russia of the railway. As published in Moscow certain passages of the reported notes intimated that Japanese and Manchoukuans envisioned the possibility of forcible seizure of the jointly-owned road.

"These documents are utter fabrications," said a foreign office spokesman. "Manchoukuo never consulted Japan concerning such. We never advised Manchoukuo about it."

Admiralty Investigates British Submarine Fire

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today it would hold two inquiries into the fire and explosion in the submarine L26 at Campbeltown Harbor, Scot., Oct. 8 which resulted in two fatalities and injuries to 14.

One of the inquiries, it was announced, would be into the grounding of the submarine on Kintyre Peninsula Rocks, and the other into the explosion itself.

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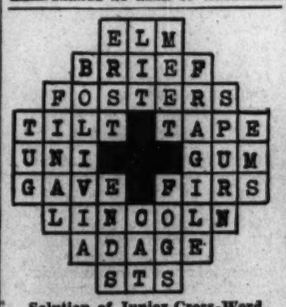

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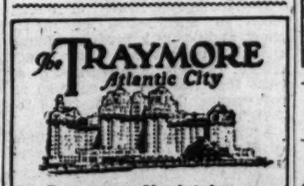

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More Road Work In States Urged By Federal Head

Declared Needed to Give Impetus to Drive to Provide Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10—Extension and acceleration of highway construction work in the various states to give more employment and to give it quickly was urged by Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads, in addressing the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials here yesterday.

"The state and federal highway organizations," said Mr. MacDonald, "must become the shock troops to point the entering thrust of the 'war against unemployment' army which the Public Works Administration has been rapidly marshaling into form and simultaneously driving into action.

"The creation of employment in this instance is more important than efficiency. It will be better to have men work at projects which when completed will be of permanent value to communities than to use public funds in relief doles which yield no returns."

He also emphasized the importance of planning highways, to meet both metropolitan and rural needs, the coordination of highway transportation with other forms, the inauguration of a national campaign for beautiful highways, and the launching of activities to eliminate safety hazards of all kinds on our highways.

"A large part of the total use made of the highways," Mr. MacDonald added, "is for recreational and social pursuits. Reasonable expenditures for providing pleasant and beautiful roadsides are wholly consistent with sound public policy, particularly now since this type of work can be used to give work to those in need of it. As highway executives, we fail to appreciate the changed sentiment if we are longer content to build roadways only and neglect to improve and to plant the roadsides."

Already, he explained, provision has been made for extensive work of this character in several states through the use of work relief labor, with other costs provided by highway funds.

Summing up the present status of the federal highway recovery program, the public roads chief said:

"Projects estimated to cost $95,000,000 are already under contract. Additional projects estimated to cost $45,000,000 are approved and ready for contract. Work is actually under way in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

"The rate of preparation, submission and approval of completed plans for new projects has now reached 1100 per month. This means that upwards of 4000 projects will be prepared and approved and a large percentage of them under actual construction by Dec. 1."

Mr. MacDonald referred briefly to what he characterized the "disastrous unemployment consequences that have attended the breakdown of the construction industry," and said, "The most optimistic estimates would probably not place our total construction for the year above $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000. This is less than one-third of the goal upon which the nation must fix its determination, in both public and private construction, before we can reëstablish adequate earnings for workers and for growers of food, manufacturers of clothing, and the others."

Winkler Is Victim Of Hoodlum Bullets

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP) — Gus Winkler, gangster leader, was assassinated yesterday as his hand turned the doorknob of a beer distributing depot. Three men motored down a north side street in an old green truck as Winkler strolled up to the door, and poured buckshot into his back.

Winkler's murder followed a series of swift developments in the war against crime, centering around the $250,000 post office robbery in Chicago last December, Edgar B. Lebensberger, night club owner and gold coast dweller, was found shot to death last Friday. Yesterday Winkler was killed. Government agents had hunted him down a fortnight ago to be questioned concerning the Urschel kidnaping, the search for George ("Machine Gun") Kelly, and the killing of Policeman Miles Cunningham by the gunners who had just robbed Federal Reserve Bank messengers of two mail sacks on a loop street. He was out on bond when killed. He had frankly admitted he was afraid of a jury in Lincoln, Neb., and would rather do what he could to recover the $2,870,000 stolen from the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Company than go out and defend himself. The "secret six" and the authorities here agreed to let him try. They believed then he was a member of the directorate of the sinister Capone gang, that he knew who the robbers were. On Jan. 5, 1932, Winkler stood by his bargain. He delivered at a Chicago bank $583,000 worth of the bonds taken in one of the most amazing bank robberies in history, and gave proof that $2,217,000 of the non-negotiable securities had been burned.

Ponies at Detroit Held Doped for Races

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mr. Joseph Bell, district agent for the United States Bureau of Narcotics, charged today that at least 25 horses had been "doped" during the meeting at the Detroit fair grounds that ended today with a charity program.

He refused to give the names of any of the horses, but declared the practice of administering stimulants "is the reason so many 'long shots' have won at the fair grounds." Mr. Bell made his statement at about the time three men were arrested Saturday when federal agents said, two of them were surprised preparing to give a filly a drench suspected of containing narcotics.

Letter Puzzle 'B'

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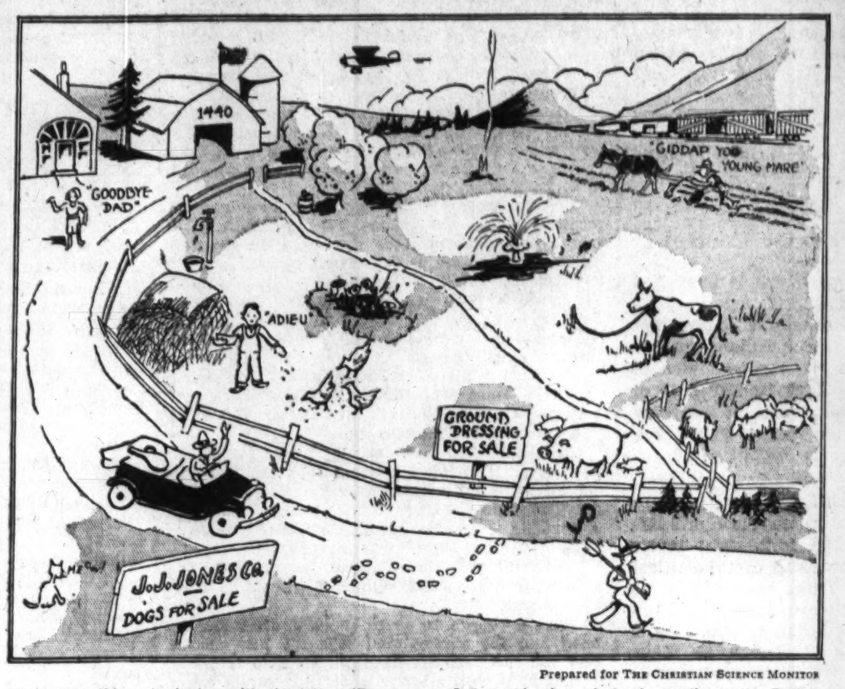
Daily Features

Letter Puzzle 'F'



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How many things beginning with the letter "F" can you find in this picture? Send your list to the Feature Editor. Four weeks from today the names of all readers who report 30 or more objects will be printed.

(Winners to Letter Puzzle "E" Will Be Found on Page 11)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE ENJOY ourselves only in our work, our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—JACOBI.

In Lighter Vein

Childish

"Well, well, I never knew that the firemen were so childish. It says here that, after the flames were extinguished, the firemen played on the ruins for some time." — *Montreal Star.*

Unlocked

Mistress: "Jane, whatever is the matter with your hair?"

Servant: "Madam, it's the cavalry regiment. They all wanted a lock of my hair before they left."—*Montreal Star.*

—Kölnische Illustrierte Zeitung

"Do sit down, please."

Stumped

A young candidate for the navy was being examined by a board of admirals. During the examination a number of general knowledge questions were fired at him. One of them was: "What kind of animal eats grass?"

The young man pondered over the question, but made no reply.

"Surely you can answer a simple question like that, can't you?" snapped one of the admirals. "Now, then, what kind of animal eats grass?"

"Animal!" said the young candidate, a look of understanding coming over his face, "I thought at first you said admiral!"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Hungry

She: "John, is there anything in life greater than our affection?"

John: "Nothing, dear, in all the wide, wide world—where's dinner?" —*Gazette* (Montreal).

Two's Company

"Why did you break off your engagement, Jack?"

"Well, we were looking over a flat when her mother remarked that it was rather small for three."—*Grit.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The constancy with which one of our prominent families remains in the public eye makes it impossible to date a baby by naming him Roosevelt.

Louisville Times: If every one should work 40 hours a week, or even 35, production might be overwhelmingly enormous.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives (Miss J. McK.) —The correspondent writes:

Please tell us clearly when *this* and *that* are demonstrative pronouns, and when they are demonstrative adjectives. Perhaps you will be kind enough to tell us which is which in the following sentences:

(1) Honesty is the best policy; it is quite evident that *this* is understood here.
(2) I believe that *this* one is larger than *that*.
(3) You have come on important business; *that* is evident.
(4) Do you think that you would rather have *this* hat than *that*?
(5) He asked me when you were coming, but I could not answer *that*.
(6) *That* is the house we wanted to rent.
(7) *This* is the first time I have ever been out in a boat.
(8) The air of the country is much clearer than *that* of the city.
(9) *This* is the only dog I ever owned.
(10) You were in Boston, but you did not tell me about *that*.

A *demonstrative pronoun* points to, and stands for, a preceding noun or noun-equivalent. The name of the person, place, or thing that has already been expressed or implied (word, clause, or sentence) can be substituted for the demonstrative pronoun and make sense. Take (1) for example: Here "this" is a demonstrative pronoun, for "Honesty is the best policy" is pointed to, and may be substituted for the pronoun. Similarly, in (8), "that" points back to "air"; and this noun may be substituted for the demonstrative pronoun and make sense.

A *demonstrative adjective*, on the other hand, *modifies* a noun or noun-equivalent, expressed or implied. In (2), for example, "this" modifies "one," and "that" modifies "one" understood; both, therefore, are demonstrative adjectives. Note that (4) is similar; "this" modifies "hat," and "that" modifies "hat" understood.

In (3), it is evident that "that" does not modify any noun or noun-equivalent, expressed or implied. It points to, and stands for, the statement regarding the coming on important business. "That," therefore, is a demonstrative pronoun. In (5), we have another demonstrative pronoun. "That" points to "when you were coming," and the clause could be substituted for the pronoun and make sense. The reference is weak, however, and we should be inclined to add "question" and turn "that" into a demonstrative adjective (modifying "question").

No. (6) is a tricky construction, for while "that" stands alone, it actually modifies "house" understood. So, too, with (9); "this" really modifies "dog" understood. The "this" in (7) also modifies a noun understood, "time." The three are therefore demonstrative adjectives.

By this time, the reader can easily determine that "that" in (10) is a demonstrative pronoun, for it does not modify a noun expressed or implied; it points to, and stands for, "You were in Boston."

Note that what has been said about "this" and "that" applies also to their respective plurals, "these" and "those":

The inhabitants of France are quite as sincere as *those* of Germany. (Demonstrative pronoun, pointing to, and standing for, "inhabitants.")

Do you want *these* berries or *those*? (Demonstrative adjectives, modifying "berries," expressed in the first instance and implied in the second.)

All Nature

Bur Marigold

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BEGGAR-TICKS are still beggar-ticks, no matter how fancy the name attached to the particular varieties during blossoming time, and regardless of whether there are two hooks on each seed or four. They stick to animals' fur (and to our clothes) just the same. The illustration above is of the "larger bur marigold"; but the common names of "stick-tights" or "beggar-ticks" are applied to any of the members of the genus *Bidens*.

During August and September the bur marigold exhibits compound blossoms often two inches across and shaped rather like a daisy. They have the same outer fringe of petal-like ray flowers (brilliant yellow), and a large tawny center composed of hundreds of separate disc flowers.

When the flowers are gone, and the seeds with their sharp awns begin to thumb rides as we tramp across the country, the plants are no longer admired.

The little "stick-tight" is just another illustration of how nature provides for a distribution of seeds. Some seeds, like those of the milkweed, have silky wings to buoy them up as they ride the winds for miles before finding a final resting place; others, like the mistletoe, have a gluey substance surrounding a pit, which enables it to stick to the bark of trees when birds wipe their bills; and still others, like the beggar-ticks and burdock, have barbs which help them to take long rides on unwilling agents. Thus do seeds reach new locations.

Bur marigold plants are erect annuals with smooth, lanceolate leaves tapering on both ends, and often joining with each other around a smooth central stem. In North America the plant grows from Nova Scotia westward to Minnesota, and south to the gulf.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Gang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A LITTLE village on the coast of Sussex was having a drainage system installed. Men from the ranks of the unemployed were doing the work and had come from all parts of the country. Many were coal miners from the north and from Wales and, as is the way of miners, they sang at their work.

Hot days came, and the men still worked and sang. Visitors spending summer holidays in the district sometimes felt tempted to be sorry for the men working so hard in the blazing heat. But always there was a reminder that they were rejoicing because they had work to do after having been unemployed.

One day a fête in aid of the local hospital was announced on bills posted round the village. At the bottom of each bill were these words in large letters:

LOOK OUT FOR THE GANG!!!

"What is the gang?" everyone asked.

The question was answered on the day of the fête, when there appeared a party of men with blackened faces; they were armed with hospital collecting boxes. Through the black on their faces inhabitants and visitors noted the features of their cheerful friends, the workmen.

The whole of that Saturday afternoon and evening the gang worked for the success of the fête, assisting stall holders, working swings and children's roundabouts, or doing anything there was to be done.

Surely theirs was a kindly action. To give up their free afternoon when they might have been resting from their hot and tiring labor. Needless to say, the gang's hospital boxes were well weighted with coins.

The Children's Corner

Robin's Birthday Check

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY single birthday Uncle Fred gave Robin five whole dollars and Mother would take her down town and buy her something nice with it.

This year Uncle Fred had gone away but, before he left, he had told Robin that he would send her a check in a letter, and that she could go to the bank and get the money herself. Her own name would be on the check, he said, and she must write it in just the same way on the back when she took it to the bank.

Robin's birthday was on Saturday and she was eight years old, quite old enough to write her own name on a check. And sure enough, in the morning mail came a big envelope addressed to Miss Robin Redbreast Rogers, and in the envelope was a check with her name written in the same way.

Of course Robin's real name wasn't Robin Redbreast. It was Roberta Redditt Rogers. But she would have to write it Robin Redbreast on the check because Uncle Fred had said so.

Robin waved the check proudly before her mother's eyes. "Mother," said she, "may I take my check over and show it to Mary Lou and Janie?"

But Mother thought it might get torn or lost.

"Let Mother keep it for you till this afternoon," said she. "But you might take the big envelope that it came in and show it to Mary Lou and Janie. You can tell them that your name is written just like that on the check. Then early this afternoon we'll go—"

"And buy my doll!" interrupted Robin with shining eyes.

For weeks before, Robin had decided on her birthday present. It was a lovely doll she had seen in a store window. It had beautiful curly hair and eyes that opened and shut. And it had on a lovely dress and a cap to match. It was the very prettiest doll Robin had ever seen and it cost exactly five dollars.

To think that this very afternoon that lovely doll would be her own! Happy Robin ran off to show the envelope to Mary Lou and Janie.

But when she came back she was a very different little girl. Big tears stood in her eyes when she came to Mother.

"Why, Robin dear," said Mother, "whatever is the matter?"

"I can't buy my doll," sobbed Robin and cried and cried.

"But why not, sweetheart? Mother has the check."

"Yes, but, Mother, it has to go back. I have sent it back to Uncle Fred."

"Why, no you don't, darling," said Mother. "What makes you think that? Come, stop crying and tell Mother."

Robin wiped her nose and dried her eyes, and when she could talk without sobbing, she smoothed out a crumpled paper in her hand. It was Uncle Fred's big envelope with her name written on it.

"There, Mother," said Robin, pointing to the upper left-hand corner of the envelope. "It says, 'Return in five days.' If he wanted me to send it back, why did he send it at all?"

Mother wanted to laugh at Robin's funny mistake, but she just hugged her instead, and kissed away the last tear, and then she explained that the "Return in five days" was not meant for Robin, but for the post office, in case the postman couldn't find Robin.

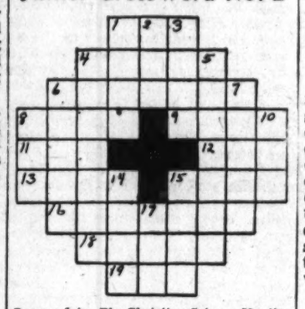
"But he found me, didn't he, Mother?" cried Robin joyfully when she understood.

How proudly she signed her name at the bank that afternoon, and what a jolly smile the banker had when he read her name, Robin Redbreast Rogers!

"Do you fly or hop, Robin Redbreast?" he asked as he handed her a brand new five-dollar bill.

Robin laughed. "I'm going to fly right now," she said, "to buy my lovely doll."

Junior Cross-Word No. 2



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Shade tree.
4—Short.
6—Promotes the growth of.
8—Slant.
9—Narrow woven fabric.
11—One (prefix).
12—Fleshy substance inclosing the teeth.
13—Granted.
15—Evergreen trees.
16—Capital of Nebraska.
18—Proverb.
19—Thoroughfares (ab.).

Down

1—Formerly.
2—Kindled.
3—Encounter.
4—South American country.
5—Breakable.
6—Last.
7—To treat with contempt.
8—Small steamboat used to tow vessels.
10—Printer's measure (pl.).
14—Terminates.
15—Thick vapors.
17—Common domestic animal.

[The solution will be found among the

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

156

Asked what she felt like she needed most her answer was one of the new sewing machines that is run by electricity. She added the reason I say this is because they are having some good sales on them down town, and I don't think we ought to take a chance on waiting until the prices will have risen higher.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements). advertisements.]

Odds and Ends

Crown Jewels

The only royal gems which are regularly exhibited to the public are the Crown Jewels of England. Weekly, about 7000 persons visit the Tower of London to view these priceless gems.

Rome

Rome's population is smaller than it was two thousand years ago.

Becomes Water-Logged

Sawdust will not float in water, although the lumber from which it is sawn will float.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Neighborhood Lendery

In our neighborhood you can go in a small "lendery" where you can get, for so much an hour or a week or a year, the loan of a high chair, or a wheel chair, a baby's bed, an extra large pot for quantity cooking, or what not. Almost everything one could think of has been collected by the elderly proprietor to lend for an emergency time. His income is fairly steady too from his varied pick-ups that he gathers together from everywhere.

C. A. R.

Johnny-on-the-Spot

A clever boy, who wanted to make money, had some cardboard signs cut. On these he painted a yellow spot, and on this he pasted a kodak picture of himself. His name was Johnny, so he printed in large letters "Johnny-on-the-Spot" under his picture. His address was on the card, and a string was put in the sign to hang it up in offices.

He was, of course, called again and again to do all sorts of work and odd errands. Any boy can think out a way to make himself known in offices and get work this way.

Miss Betty L.

For the Scrapbook

Living

"How can you live in Goshen?
Said a friend from far—
"This wretched country town
Where folk talk little things all year,
And plant their cabbage by the moon!"
Said I:
I do not live in Goshen—
I eat here, sleep here, work here;
I live in Greece,
Where Plato taught,
And Phidias carved,
And Epictetus wrote.
I dwell in Rome,
Where Michelangelo wrought
In color, form and mass;
Where Cicero penned immortal lines,
And Dante sang undying songs.
Think not my life is small
Because you see a puny place:
I have my books; I have my dreams;
A thousand souls have left for me
Enchantment that transcends
Both time and place.
And so I live in Paradise,
Not here.

—*Edgar Frank*, in *Labor.*

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A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
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Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
TONIGHT—BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tomorrow Eve., Oct. 11, TRAVIATA; Thurs. Mat., Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), RIGOLETTO; Thurs. Night, GIOCONDA; Fri., Oct. 13, TROVATORE; Sat. Mat., FAUST; Sat. Night, AIDA.
Seats, 25c, 35c, 55c, 85c, 1.10 (inc. tax), now at Opera House box office, and Room 416 at 120 Boylston St. Tel. LIB. 3680.

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Columbus Day Matinee Thurs. at 2:15
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A Sequel to Of Thee I Sing
Book by Geo. S. Kaufman & Morrie Ryskind
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"AS HUSBANDS GO"
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PRODUCTION
ALICE in WONDERLAND
SHUBERT THEATRE OCT. 13-14

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AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
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(One minute from the station)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Materialism and the Crisis

NUMEROUS and authorized voices concur in blaming materialism—by which is meant an undue regard for the purely external conditions of life—as one of the principal causes of the crisis which is felt the world over, not merely in the economic but also in the political sphere. Distinguished writers who are not professionally interested in public affairs have attributed the universal *malaise* to a too intensive development of material comforts and material riches.

The thesis is that the very discoveries and inventions of our age have been turned against mankind. The machine which ought to be a servant of humanity has become its master. Knowledge of how to use the resources which have been vastly increased has not kept pace with the growth of those resources. Moral life has been sacrificed to material life.

Among those who have recently elaborated this theme is Madame Mury, who, in an article which has attracted considerable attention in the Courrier Colonial, asserts that nothing worth while can now be realized, even—and indeed, above all—in the practical domain, "without a spiritual regeneration which will rescue humanity from misery. A stupid materialistic idolatry, which is pseudo-scientific, has brought the world to the very edge of the abyss."

Whatever language may be employed, there is no doubt that the idea which she seeks to express is becoming prevalent. It is in this direction, happily, that human thought is turning. Accumulation of material wealth for the sake of material wealth, in a mood of selfishness and rivalry, is bound to lead to disaster. Men are far more troubled today than when life was simpler. Despite the marvelous improvements, the unquestionable progress registered in nearly every department, there is probably more care and distress than before these generous gifts were poured upon the world.

We have learned to make many things that a generation ago did not exist. We have learned to make necessaries and luxuries on an unprecedented scale, so that there is plenty where there was paucity. Yet instead of being better off, we subject ourselves to self-torture, and many of our fellows are suffering want in the midst of profusion. When everything has been said concerning the difficulties which we experience it is probable that the central and essential fact lies in the paradox of our having made underconsumption the corollary of so-called overproduction.

Obviously, if there were greater good will shown by class toward class and by nation toward nation—if the individual were less mindful of his own advantages and more concerned for the advantages of all—most of the troubles which have been created would disappear as if by magic.

Even though it were necessary to make important sacrifices for the general well-being, the result would be beneficial all round. To set down these axioms appears elementary; yet it is because we have forgotten these elementary truths that we are wrestling with a crisis which is perhaps unique in the annals of mankind. Nothing may seem simpler than this return to the earliest teachings of morality, but unfortunately the obsession of material conditions has tended to obscure the private and public sense of the most vital clause of the human code of conduct.

The elevation of the material above the moral is, in large measure, responsible for the chaotic conditions which appear to prevail. For the material cannot be other than chaotic unless it is suffused and guided by the moral. More and more it is clearly discerned by enlightened men and women, whether in Europe or in America, that only by the complete acceptance of the Golden Rule can order be brought into human affairs. Planning that is perpetually thwarted by selfish materialistic conceptions can lead nowhere; planning that is unreservedly forwarded by moral conceptions will unquestionably relieve the world of its self-imposed burdens.

Joe and Betty Meet the Issue

IT WAS a strange cargo, the one that Joe and Betty lugged away to school the other week. The usual trunks, bags and boxes held unusual assortments of articles, comparable in variety only to the contents of a small boy's pocket. Pots, pans, and percolators were parked among the lares of higher education, while jars of preserved fruits, canned vegetables and cured meats were tucked away among the penates. Kitchen shelves, as well as the family exchequer, had been drawn upon for the current term. If the limitations of luggage made it necessary to leave anything behind, it was a ukulele, not a utensil. For Joe and Betty are going to school on a shoestring—but they are going to school.

Instead of taking the old room, which was strategically located within walking distance, to the end that they might get to first-hour classes expeditiously in the battered flivver, and without expending too much gasoline for purely educational purposes, they are living at driving distances from school—and walking. Joe and Betty have settled in light housekeeping rooms, whose location is dictated by price rather than convenience. There they are living at a minimum of expense, foregoing former pleasures, preparing their own meals, and enjoying, on the whole, this necessary deviation from college routine.

During the summer vacation, Joe, whose previous experience in the culinary line was limited to warming "weenies" over a picnic fire, and Betty, who really knew more about carburetors than cookery, have been going to school in the kitchen. They have been learning to cook, and, incidentally, renewing an intimacy with their instructor that somehow had been allowed to lapse since their dish-drying days. And now they are back in school, putting into practice their newly acquired knowledge.

They are economizing in other ways. The laundry parcel no longer circulates weekly between school and home. Students do their own washing and ironing, saving the money formerly spent for postage. They have learned that last year's frocks and suits are not unfit for wear merely because they are a year old. In thousands of college-town rooms this evening, Joe and Betty are engaged in domestic tasks, instead of seeking the diversions of former years.

Theirs is the legend of the Blue Eagle: "We do our part." Economic stress has brought out the real Joe and Betty. They are surprising their critics of the frivolous, liberal-allowance days by rising to the occasion. All that they needed was an occasion to which to arise.

President Harry Garfield's Future

THE precedent set by a predecessor is no doubt responsible for the untimely retirement from the presidency of Williams College of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, who is only 70 years young. For almost a lifetime Dr. Garfield has been an educator of youth, and ever since Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton University, called him to that institution to take the chair of politics, he has been instilling in pupils an understanding of the problems of government and of human relations. Under his presidency Williams has more than maintained its high standing as a "small college"—a type of institution of higher education which many people think produces results superior to those attained by some of the great educational factories established in the larger cities.

In response to the inevitable interviewer, President Garfield has said that he had not yet perfected his plans for the future. There are many who feel that those plans are being perfected by circumstances which he can hardly control. It was due to his initiative and his tactful and intelligent administration that the Institute of Politics at Williamstown became one of the great international institutions of the world. He made that quiet little Berkshire village known wherever men are striving to correct the evils of bad government; to advance international understandings; to press the cause of peace. At his invitation the foremost statesmen of the world visited Williamstown and addressed audiences that gathered from all parts of the United States. A year ago the discontinuance of the institute was announced, with the hint that it might be but temporary. While its financial support had been generously supplied by a few contributors, it seemed essential for its permanent success that it should have an enduring endowment.

It would seem that the time is now ripe for that endowment to be forthcoming, and for the retiring president of Williams, who carried the institute through its formative years, to conduct its reorganization under more ambitious and enduring conditions. In all those circles of intellectual life in the United States to which the questions of international relations particularly appeal, the belief will be general that it is to this great and useful task that President Garfield will devote the leisure which he has now attained.

A Duty and an Opportunity

WHEN de Tocqueville wrote his "Democracy in America" nearly a century ago, he foresaw as the chief element of danger in the new form of democratic government "the tyranny of the majority." Yet the century has shown that in reality the tyranny of the minority is more to be feared. Bloc and minority obstruction in Congress and the pressure of organized minorities upon national, state and municipal legislative bodies are commonplaces. Boss control of so many American cities is, in essence, minority control.

But there is another type of minority influence against which the community needs to be on guard—the failure of such a high percentage of citizens of voting age to participate in elections at all, thereby leaving control to a bare majority, or sometimes even to a minority of the electorate. In many elections, if those who did not vote had taken pains to do so, the results would have been different.

Only about half of the population are citizens of voting age. In many local elections the number of those qualified who do not take the trouble to vote is close to 50 per cent. Even in presidential elections only about two-thirds of those eligible usually cast a vote.

These facts add force to the pleas sounding throughout the country today from political managers to the voters urging them to register so that they may vote. Each one, of course, makes the plea in the interest of his particular candidate and works to secure maximum registration of members of his party. However, there cannot be too much honest activity of this sort by any and all political managers. The net result, an increased registration of voters of *all* parties, is highly desirable. Also important is vigilance to prevent registration of those ineligible to vote.

Even though this is a so-called "off year" in American politics, without a national election, there are state candidacies and issues and municipal elections of vast importance. The election in New York City, where the overthrow of Tammany is at stake, is an example of the latter.

The difficulty of interesting the average citizen in abstractions about his civic duties is too well recognized to call for comment. But there is one concrete duty, simple and obvious, which every citizen should perform—to register and vote.

Righteous indignation against misgovernment, corruption and prevalent conditions without registration to vote is merely spent breath and futility. This is true in New York—and in every voting precinct in the land.

Blue Prints for Liquor Control

WITH the installment which is published today, the Fosdick-Scott report sponsored by John D. Rockefeller Jr., reaches the stage of laying out specific plans for the form of liquor control to be recommended to American states in the anticipated absence of national prohibition. The document warrants close attention by the many states whose laws on intoxicating drink would be left in confusion by "repeal."

Many will disagree with the rather summary way in which the study dismisses state prohibition. Twenty-eight of the forty-eight states now are dry by state law. And every political pledge has been made that they would be helped to keep their borders inviolable. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that it will take a strongly prevailing public opinion to make state prohibition laws really effective under the unfavorable circumstances which must follow destruction of the Eighteenth Amendment.

For the states which elect to legalize liquor, a great deal depends upon establishing some kind of control which, so far as possible, will actually control. Only ten states have taken action to set up methods of regulation, and several of these are more revenue plans than control plans. Ten other states are wide open, except for some old local option and licensing laws. The Rockefeller report offers, for the most part, a wholesome standard for control legislation.

Its main point is that it would establish a state monopoly of the distribution and sale of the heavier alcoholic beverages. These the state authority would dispense by the package only, at its own chain of retail stores, for consumption off the premises.

The first deficiency arises in drawing the line which defines these "heavier alcoholic beverages." They would include, of course, distilled liquors and "fortified" wines. But the proposal would exempt as nonintoxicating all natural wines up to 12 per cent while permitting beer only up to 3.2 per cent. Certainly a much lower limit should be set for natural wines and the heavier of these be reserved to the state stores.

The second question arises in regard to liquor manufacture. This the report would leave in private hands subject merely to state regulation, believing that the worst abuses arise from overstimulated retail sale. But what is it that stimulates this sale more than manufacturers' advertising? The report emphasizes that its proposed system is designed only to meet "an unstimulated demand." If this is so, then it should provide explicitly that there shall be no advertising of intoxicants by manufacturers.

The authors of the Rockefeller study have been at great pains to obtain a cross-section of public opinion in the United States. In this respect some of their findings are most heartening. They have reported, for example, that, "despite the reaction from the Eighteenth Amendment, America is in no mood to stand any aggressiveness on the part of the brewers, the distillers and the liquor trade generally," and that it remembers well enough the evil effects of the saloon to be resolved that that form of liquor selling shall not return. And they have condemned the license method of "regulation" on the ground that it "contains a fundamental flaw in that it retains the private profit motive which makes inevitable the stimulation of sales."

If this reasoning and this reading of American sentiment is correct, surely monopoly of distribution and suppression of advertising should be taken as the minimum standard for states in their treatment of intoxicants.

Editorial Notes

It is assumed that the new postage stamp commemorating the second expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd into the antarctic will, in addition to displaying a map of the world with lines marking his various flights, have on the reverse side something of his stick-to-it-iveness.

Among the other benefits of national recovery will be the return to full-time duty within the next year of 1,000,000 housewives. Reëmployment, it is estimated, will, during the twelvemonth, enable this number of families, now living with relatives, to reëstablish their own homes.

Radio, it is reported from some New York and New England points, is causing the water to turn green, blue and pink. But this is attributed to the general practice of "grounding" electric wires on pipes, and not to some of the programs.

Now that the University of California has accepted the 2600-acre forest tract offered by a large lumber concern for educational and research purposes for the general benefit of the industry, we may look for the future solution of some present knotty problems.

When the modern Cincinnatus is called from his plow, chances are that it will be the bank at the other end of the line, informing him that his wheat acreage curtailment check has arrived.

Russia's national defense budget is about a billion dollars a year. This would seem to be enough to keep any country in the red.

A Vacation at Home

"MY dear," began Horace on a summer evening, as he and Jane sat out in the yard and watched the chimney swifts circling overhead, "would you and the children mind very much if we should take our vacation at home this year? You see, our dear public has not been an over-enthusiastic buyer, and our holiday budget seems smaller than usual, but if we'd add it to next year's, we probably could take that New England tour we've been looking forward to so long. What d'you think?"

"Horace, you're really acquiring intelligence," responded his loyal spouse. "We can take little trips around here now and then, and the children won't mind as long as the swimming pool doesn't run dry. And think of all you can get done around the house. There's that screen door to be rehung, and the basement that should be cleaned out and whitewashed, and you can help me paint the porch furniture, and—"

"Yes," burst in Horace, catching the idea, "and I can train vines over that back fence, dig a new bulb garden for fall, trim that Doctor Van Fleet and train it over a trellis, and—"

"And this would be an excellent time for you to go through that steamer trunk of yours and clean out all those old papers and trash. Every time we use that trunk we have to lift out shoe boxes full of receipts and check stubs. What *is* the sense of holding onto all those ancient records, Horace?"

"Yes, and give those hybrids a spraying. The aphids are fierce. Those tulip bulbs should be taken up, too, and—"

"Horace, there's an awful knock under Rebecca's hood and the garage man says it's just carbon. Now you can take her head off, the man said, and get rid of it with a screw driver and sand—"

"And I ought to trim the hedge, too," went on Horace, lost again in day dreams of sunny hours in his garden and oblivious to suggestions of a harsh and practical nature.

* * *

Horace looked every bit the gardener as he came up from the basement after breakfast on the first day of his annual summer holidays. He had on new overalls, gloves and a straw "jimmy." In his hands were a pair of clippers, a spray pump, a hammer, a saw, and a ball of twine.

"I'm going after that rose vine," he announced. "It's taking the place."

Jane smiled fondly at him as he disappeared through the back door and turned her attention to the larder.

"Well, a vacation at home means a third meal on the table and plenty of it, or I don't know my Horace," she soliloquized.

Noon came, and with it Horace, without his tools.

"Has Doctor Van Fleet been operated on?" queried Jane.

"I haven't trimmed him yet, but the work's all laid out. But I must tell you what I've discovered. Listen, children. We have a humming bird's nest in the back yard and I do believe there are young ones in it. I was attracted by a humming noise behind me and there in the cardinal climbers was a beautiful rubythroat. He went from blossom to blossom, up and down the vine, then flew to the Weigela, and then straight back to the big oak. In a few minutes he was back again doing the same thing, and so was his mate. As he hovered motionless over the blossoms, I could see every color flashing in the sunlight—green back, purple tail and crimson throat."

"What else did you accomplish this morning, dear?" slyly asked Jane, helping Horace to his fifth pineapple fritter.

Horace laughed, a little shamefacedly, but, being happy, didn't mind being twitted. Junior and Ruthie had to see the humming bird after lunch, and there must have been other things, too, for Jane saw no more of them until bath time.

* * *

"I think you deserve a picnic after all that hard work with the rose vine yesterday," remarked Jane, not without gentle irony, the next morning.

Horace and the youngsters needed no encouraging, and another happy day was marked upon the golden calendar of summer.

The next day Horace volunteered to clean out the trunk. At 11 o'clock Jane found him sitting on the floor with a bundle of letters in his lap. The tray had not been taken out of the trunk and only two or three loose papers reposed in the bottom of the huge wastebasket Horace had taken to the attic with him. Horace smiled up through perspiration and dust, ignoring Jane's expression of rebuke.

"I was just reading some of your old letters. Remember when you went to visit Mother that first summer and you were so lonesome? Listen to this: . . ."

"Horace Higginbotham! Give me that ridiculous letter! The idea of you—"

"No, sir!" objected Horace, mixing his genders, "These are mine. There's a bundle of your own tied up with pink ribbon. Dig up your own entertainment."

An hour later, Ruthie, wandering over the quiet house in search of someone to satisfy her inward cravings, found her two parents in undignified postures on the attic floor, alternately giggling and showing each other letters from bundles in their laps.

"I'm hungry," announced that young lady.

"Bless me, I forgot all about you, darling," cried Jane, dumping her lapful in front of Horace. "Put those away, dear, while I get luncheon. Ready in ten minutes."

"It's quite too warm in the attic to finish that trunk today," observed Jane, as they sat down. "What do you say we go swimming?"

* * *

Horace's two weeks lacked a night of being over when he began to recapitulate the joys of his holidays as the two sat on the veranda watching the full moon rise.

"Wasn't that a great trip we had to the cherry orchards? My, what a sight those trees were, laden with rich red fruit. And didn't they make fine pies?"

"Too bad you didn't fix that door, Horace. There's half a day's work there."

"That was a great hike we had through the daisy fields and out to the sandhills, wasn't it? Remember the wild flowers in those woods? Just like an outdoor conservatory."

"I *do* wish that basement had been whitewashed, too. That's a whole day's job."

"And the trip to the pioneer fort was worth it, too. I believe everyone should know more of the history of his own state. It is surprising to see with your own eyes just how those hardy pioneers lived and it gives a fellow a bit more respect for his ancestors when he finds out how much they were able to accomplish with such crude tools and equipment."

"Still, dear, we can hire a man to do the carpentry and the whitewashing, and taking Rebecca to the garage may help to give others a vacation."

"Right you are, madam," agreed Horace, benignly. "That's the way we'll share our happiness."

"Yes, and avoid a little manual labor ourselves, eh?" observed Jane, with a glint of amusement in her eyes.

M. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Some Queries on Recovery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have published a series of interesting and helpful articles concerning recent industrial recovery activities of the United States Government. Certain questions in the interests of a more permanent and satisfactory recovery require further consideration.

For years there has been talk about basic industries. If they were on sound footing, the rest of industry could adjust itself; if necessary, government should interpose itself to assist them until they could take care of themselves again, but otherwise government should not interfere in private enterprise. Greatest of such industries is agriculture, and the buying power of the nation is determined in great part by the buying power of the farmer. Under the recovery legislation, prices of what the farmer buys appear to have increased greatly with relation to the current earnings of the farm, even despite purported farm relief measures. Then does not the recovery legislation actually injure the largest single class of the American people?

It had been the proposal of President Hoover and Senator Borah that an international economic conference be called which would consider some cancellation of international debts in exchange for markets for American farm products. The conference actually called by the present Administration bore a spirit of nationalism so strong that such interchange was impossible. Has not the resultant conduct of the Administration been so in accord with that philosophy as to keep the foreign market overrestricted and thus to injure the farmer and consequently to impede proper recovery?

The NRA has been encouraged much by leaders in large industry. There has been much talk about help for the little fellow, but there is greater possibility of the NRA injuring him than of its injuring the large business man. If we must choose between a relatively small number of large, highly-organized businesses and a large number of small businesses, which should we choose? Does not the NRA choose the large business and in fact injure the small? Is not a society happiest where the individual responsibility is greatest? Does not the very idea of the NRA disregard this human equation and actually participate in discouraging initiative on the part of small men hereafter? Does not regimentation or herding of men in large groups tend rather to enslave than to free the laborer?

Will the NRA eliminate another winter like the past one, even if the public coöperates reasonably? Experience alone can answer. But is it not cruel to lead the unemployed to believe that through governmental action they will all receive jobs which we know many of them cannot get? And so long as they are unemployed, will not the increase of living costs—of rent, fuel, clothing, as examples—make this winter a more difficult and discouraging one than the one past? Will not the relaxing of liquor laws under the recovery program be an encouragement to the needy to spend on liquor to the neglect of family necessities, and will it not further encourage the nation to drink intoxicants instead of milk and thus further injure the farmer?

Does not an effort of government control of all industry become too unwieldy, so that if a repetition of these times returns it will do so more emphatically than at present? Is not smaller organization always easier to handle, and does not the present trend aim toward a more and more highly organized capitalistic system and incidentally present a plan for government in a fell swoop to take control of all business overnight should the public whims suddenly favor Socialism?

The policy of the Administration has been to try to shame the honest disbeliever in the principles behind present recovery plans. Does not that policy encourage intellectual dishonesty and tend to stifle free speech and freedom of thought? Does not such stifling also stifle progress? Where should the stifling stop, and where is it apt to stop? With the accompanying present attitude toward the Constitution, why could not the present trend lead even to greater restriction of freedom of worship?

If, during the last national election, the present Administration had frankly told the voters of plans such as it has in fact indulged in, who would have been elected?

I have always believed that much experimentation during periods such as we have been experiencing has a tendency to prolong rather than contract the agony. Maybe that is not so in this case; but be it remembered that the theories of Karl Marx were first propounded during a cycle like the present, and there is much to substantiate the opinion that the play of his ideas did in fact prolong the agony in his day.

This much is certain, however, that the public is becoming more and more conscious of the relation of its thinking to business stagnancy. It is trying to throw off the cloak of depressing thinking. It actually has overcome much of fear. It is displaying courage, showing some thought of starting all over again and experiencing an exalted hope for the immediate future. In so far as the Government acts in encouragement of such a trend of thought, it does much to help solve the problem.

LESLIE L. ANDERSON.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Up to the Consumer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent copy of The Christian Science Monitor, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is quoted as saying, "There is just one person who will decide the success of this great experiment; that's the American consumer."

The National Recovery Act must succeed because it is the most important human method for the restoration of prosperity yet devised. God helps those who help themselves, and if we are sincere in our love for our country and our love for our fellow-men, we will do our utmost to support this wise and effective law.

The fundamental motive of the National Recovery Act is to do something for somebody else. We are told that the first step is to wipe out unemployment. In order to do this, we must employ either ourselves or someone else, or as many as possible, in some constructive work. If we have something that should be done in our homes, or in our offices, then let us do it today. Let us employ someone, whether it be the dressmaker, the plumber, the painter, or candlestick maker. If we owe money for work or service already rendered, then let us pay the debt as soon as possible. This will start action in the right direction, and will encourage those who are employed to share their earnings with someone else. By spreading work and wages in every possible manner, we start a circulation of right ideas, of good will, and of practical action.

The people of the United States, the consumers, must do their part. We are the people and we are the consumers. We must do our part. The governmental agencies cannot succeed alone. We must give our whole-hearted love to this project. We must act now, for the existence of our nation and the well-being of all of us depends upon our coöperation. We must act with courage and faith. There must be no slackers, no criticizers, no sleepers.

National recovery means love for God, and for man, expressed practically. It means health, happiness, harmony and prosperity for all of us; it means inspiration to think and to act rightly; it means the dissolution of fear, anxiety and limitation; it means the restoration of peace, confidence and self-respect to the whole nation. The time to act is now!

WARREN CHARLES KLEIN.

New York City.